The Weekly Post.

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UNDER THE DAISIES.

It is strange what a deal of trouble we take,
What a sacrifice most of us willingly make,
How the lips will smile though the heart may ache,
And we bend to the ways of the world for the sake
Of its poor and scanty praises.
And time runs on with such pitiless flow
That our lives are wasted before we know
What work to finish before we go
To our long rest under the daisies.

And too often we fall in a useless fight,
For wrong is so much in the place of right,
And the end is so far beyond our sight,
'Tis as when one starts on a chase by night,
An unknown shade pursuing.
Even so do we see, when our race is run,
That of all we have striven for little is won,
And of all the work our strength has done,
How little was worth the doing.

So most of us travel with very poor speed,
Failing in thought where we conquer in deed,
Least brave in the hour of greatest need,
And making a riddle that few may read,
Of our life's intricate mazes.
Such a labyrinth of right and wrong,
Is it strange that a heart once brave and strong
Should falter at last, and most earnestly long
For a calm sleep under the daisies?

But if one poor troubled heart can say,
"His kindness softened my life's rough way,"
And the tears fall over our lifeless clay,
We shall stand up in heaven in brighter array
Than if all earth rang with our praises.
For the good we have done shall never fade,
Though the work be wrought and the wages paid,
And the wearied frame of the laborer laid
All peacefully under the daises.

A CRUEL JOKE.

BY FRANCES HENSHAW BADEN.

Trinity church was filled to its utmost capacity. Every eye was strained to catch the first glimpse of the bride and groom. There was to be a wedding of course. Rumor had declared it would be one of the most brilliant of the season. Gen. Lester to Elsie Linville.

At length there was a little stir near the door which announced their coming. A half-suppressed murmor of surprise and admiration escaped the lips of many as the noble-looking man walked proudly up the isle, bearing on his arm the beautiful child, for only a child she was truly.

Scarce eighteen summers had passed over her, and not as yet had a cloud rested on her bright young brow.

Many no doubt thought Mrs. Linville most fortunate in having secured for her child such a brilliant alliance.

A few maidens as young and fair as the bride cast envious glances, not on the young girl, but on the costly gems with which she was decked.

Had Mrs. Linville not misgivings when she gave her young daughter to a man so very much older? General Lester was quite sixty. Truly their union was like May and December.

No, the mother's heart was not troubled. She had secured for her darling a life of luxury—everything that money could purchase. Surely Elsie must be happy, and she was.

General Lester idolized his beautiful childwife. How he enjoyed watching her delight when he carried her to see the wonders and treasure of the world. Like a joyous child she returned home after an extended tour, laden with costly toys.

Two years passed; in her home of unsurpassed splendor Elsie lived, still no shadows clouding her bright life. Everywhere the general saw his darling admired. Often he would laugh merrily when some young acquaintance would ask to be introduced to his daughter. Yes, frequently the young wife was thus mistaken, yet it brought no thought of uneasiness to her trusting husband. His was perfect confidence as well as love.

They were at Saratoga, Elsie more beautiful than ever. They had many new arrivals one day. Among them the Rev. Earnest Mayo. He was quite young, but already had won the reputation of being one of the most gifted of the time.

He stood talking with a young classmate who had for several weeks been a guest at the springs. Looking with much interest on a group seated a little way off, he asked:

"Who is that grand-looking man? I should like to know him!"

"And the lovely lady beside him, I imagine, too," interrupted his friend.

"Yes, I should; she is very beautiful. His daughter, I suppose," returned Earnest Mayo.

"Yes, General and Miss Lester; I will ask permission to present you," said his friend, a wild, thoughtless fellow, ever ready for a joke, not caring much what the cost might be; It just struck him what capital fun it would be to have the Rev. Earnest Mayo doing the agreeable to General Lester's wife, thinking her a young girl.

That evening, having obtained permission, the young man presented his friend.

The form of introducing General and Miss Lester was unnoticed by either Elsie or her husband; as the young man hoped it might be.

That evening spent with Elsie decided Earnest Mayo's fate. She, in her innocence, endeared herself every hour more firmly to the man who had never loved any woman, save his mother and sisters.

He was so different, so far superior to those whom she had been accustomed to meet, that Elsie loved to have him with them. And the general, equally well pleased with the young clergyman, cordially invited him to join them, in their parlor; and thus, morning, noon, and night, found him the guest of Elsie, and the general. A week passed so and then when Earnest was summoned hastily home he had not discovered the mistake he had made. Many times he thought he must write to her, or to the general for permission to do so. But not confident that he had now more than a friendly remembrance from the lovely Elsie, he dared not. Wait he determined to, until he should meet her again, which he felt sure would be, at no very distant day. Early that autumn it was announced that the Rev. Mr. Mayo would preach in the church where Elsie and the general attended.

Both were delighted to meet their friend again.

"Come, dine with us to-morrow!" said the general, and "Do come!" from Elsie, made Earnest very happy.

He went, his heart filled with love and hope, so soon to be crushed with despair. To feel the love, which he believed so pure, must be battled with, conquered, and cast forth, as one unholy.

Elsie presented her friend to "mama," and Earnest naturally believed her Mrs. Lester.

Mrs. Linville was a woman of the world experienced, and discerning. When she saw the earnest devotion of the young man's manner toward her daughter, she grew anxious; watching more attentively Elsie, she could not fail to notice, she regarded this young man with more than common interest. Then, for the first time since her child's marriage, the mother's heart was troubled.

After dinner General Lester was called from the drawing-room on business, and Mrs. Linville, being absent, Elsie was left alone to entertain their guest. Then Earnest taked of his happiness in meeting her again, of his regret at being called so suddenly from her.

"Many, many times I've felt as if I must write, but dared not until I knew more of your heart," he said.

A frightened look came into her eyes, a tide of crimson over her fair face—an instant more and she grew so pale that Earnest sprang closer to her, saying as he caught her hand.

"What have I said to frighten or wound you Elsie? May I call you Elsie?"

Mrs. Linville entered just then, and said, seemingly not having noticed the tableau:

"Elsie, my dear, where is your husband?"

As if in answer to her inquiry the general presented himself the next moment, saying:

"My dear, there is one of the children from the asylum waiting to see you, if Mr. Mayo will excuse you a few moments."

How glad she was to escape. When she returned to the drawing-room again it was in answer to her husband's summons, saying Mr. Mayo was going.

Cold and trembling was the hand he clasped, the eyes raised an instant to his filled only with sorrow and regret.

"No anger, thank heaven!" he said after he had left her.

"Poor boy," General Lester said as the door closed on the unhappy young man.

That day hearts had been revealed to Elsie's husband as well as to her mother.

Not returning to the drawing room, but throwing himself on a sofa in the library, General Lester began to think for the first time if he had done wisely in wooing and winning his child-wife, in uniting her young life with one so different in every respect. Hidden behind the heavy curtains of the bay-window he was not seen when Elsie came in, to be immediately followed by her mother. A few moments of silence, and Mrs. Linville said:

"Elsie, my child, how can I speak of my fears!" Mr. Mayo—he—"

"Mother, you must not. Know this, and be at peace. The wife of such a noble man as General Lester will never cause either a blush of mortification to mantle his brow, or a doubt of her faith to come for one moment to the heart of her husband."

Was that the voice of Elsie! Child no longer then—womanly, commanding, assuring. Her husband felt it so.

The next day Elsie received a little note from Earnest Mayo. Thus he wrote.

"Pity and forgive. You will when I tell you, until from your mother's lips I heard those hope and heart crushing words, I believed you General Lester's daughter. God bless you! Good-bye!"

That was all; yet, oh! so much as it was to her. She was so truly thankful that he had not fallen from the high pinnacle on which she had placed him. In ignorance he had loved her.

Feeling that her mother must also acquit him of intentional wrong, she placed the note in her hand. Mrs. Linville was relieved.

That night when retiring General Lester found on his dressing-table Earnest Mayo's defense. He knew Elsie had placed it there for him to read.

"Poor children! good children! Well, well, they are young and may be happy yet," he said.

A few days after he handed Elsie a paper, pointing to the announcement of the Rev. Earnest Mayo having resigned his charge of —— church and was on the point of starting on a mission to Africa.

More attentive and devoted than ever was Elsie to her husband. Some that had predicted an unhappy change marveled much that time seemed to increase the love they bore each other. And he that had so petted and cherished his child-wife loved the noble woman with a love so devoted and unselfish that thoughts for her future happiness were ever in his mind and heart.

"She is so young; years of happiness will yet be hers," he often murmured.

Ten years had passed away, and still in that foreign clime Earnest Mayo lived and worked. Banish Elsie from his mind he could not, yet the angels who guarded about him could not censure him for the love he bore her. He knew not even that she lived, and never made an attempt to obtain any tidings of her. He only prayed that they might meet in that land where all is love and love for all.

At last after all those years there came such a longing for his native land, his mother home, his thoughts could no longer be regulated. They would carry him away, far off back to the dearest spot on earth. Home in dreams ever he went, yet he would not yield until one day there came tidings from home—a letter from a well-known lawyer, inclosing one from General Lester, and informing him of the death of the good and noble man.

Hastily tearing open the general's letter, Earnest read:

"My esteemed friend: When you receive this Elsie will be alone; come to her! To no one's care, can I entrust my darling with such perfect confidence as to your?

GERALD LESTER."

Oh! the unspeakable tide of joy which rushed into Earnest Mayo's soul then! No longer was it wrong for him to love her. Had not the noble heart, then passed from earth, wished it so? Was he not in heaven then, watching over and praying for their happiness?

When Earnest reached his native shores, Elsie had been widowed more than a year. Truly she had mourned her husband's death. When Earnest saw her he thought her far more beautiful than in her bright, happy youth.

She sat thinking of Earnest, and wondering if he was still in that far off land. She had thought so much of him lately, and she loved to do so.

"For now there is no wrong in it," she said.

A coming step. The opened door was darkened by a well-remembered form, and Elsie heard again the voice of Earnest Mayo close beside her saying:

"He bade me come to you, Elsie. Can you welcome me?"

"He—who? Oh, yes," she murmured, placing her hand in his.

"The general, Elsie", and, still clasping his dear hand, Earnest drew forth that precious messenger from the absent one and held it before her.

"How good, noble, and unselfish he was," Elsie said, her eyes filling with tears.

"Did he know, Elsie?"

"More than either of us I think, Earnest."

"Aye, and loved and trusted both. His last thoughts were for our happiness. God has been very good, Elsie. I never hoped after that day of terrible awakening to have the right to love you except in heaven, dear; there where there is no marrying or giving in marriage."

When Elsie went again to the altar no murmurs save of admiration and approval were heard: no sighs of pity. All felt she would be happy. And truly and purely happy they both were. The past held no bitterness, no remembrance of wrong. Hearts had wandered truly into fields of danger, but the struggle of faith, duty, purity, had been aided and rewarded with the blessing of heaven.

AT PARTING.

Farewell—shall it be farewell?
Farewell, said lightly when the careless part;
Farewell, said coldly by the estranged in heart,
And serving but to tell
The empty dearth of cold convention's shell.
Nay! not farewell.

Good-by—shall it be good-by?
Good-by, low whispered amid blinding tears;
Good-by, presaging sad, long-parted years,
Telling, with a sob and a sigh,
Of change, or thwarted plan, or broken tie,
Nay! not good-by!

Good night—shall it be good night?
Good night, which means to morrow we may meet,
Good night! I fain my foolish heart must cheat,
Though morning's golden light
Shone on a lonely trip leagues beyond thy sight,
Yet still, good night!

Thou hast beloved, good night.
Good night, best night, with all thy fairest dreams,
Good night, best night, with all thy starriest beams,
Watch by her pillow white,
And tell her all my love, thou gentlest night!
Good night, good night!

THE SILVER SENATOR'S WEDDING.

AN EVENT IN THE FASHIONABLE CIRCLES OF SAN FRANCISCO—HOW THE BRIDE WAS DRESSED—THE FEAST AND PRESENTS.

[San. Francisco Chronicle.]

The Hon. John P. Jones, one of the United States Senators for Nevada, was married on Friday evening to Miss Georgiana F. Sullivan, youngest daughter of Eugene L. Sullivan of this city, and yesterday morning the happy pair took their departure for Gold Hill, the home of Senator Jones's mother, where they will pass a few days of their honeymoon prior to leaving for Washington. The betrothal has been one of the staple items of social gossip in the fashionable circles of San Francisco, and during the last few weeks expectation has been on tip-toe for the matrimonial event at any hour. The utmost secrecy surrounded the affair, and no invitations were sent out when the date was finally fixed upon. It was resolved that the ceremony should be as private as possible, and only a few relatives and the most intimate friends of the bride and groom were bidden to the marriage feast.

The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Dr. George J. Bucknall, 711 Larkin steet. The Rev. H. D. Lathrop, Rector of the Church of the Advent, officiated, uniting them in accordance with the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride looked lovely. She was attired in a heavy white gros-grain silk dress, en train, with a dazzling tablier of white bugles as an overskirt. The tablier was looped up behind, and the waist was elegantly trimmed with white bugles and the corsage cut square. She wore an elegant pair of solitaire diamond earrings, the gift of the groom, and her coiffure was arranged a la Reine, with a large Chatelaine braid, through which the bridal veil was fastened. The floral display was exceedingly attractive, the parlor being redolent with the perfume of flowers. The ceremony took place in the front parlor. The bride was escorted into the room by her father, the groom escorted Mrs. Bucknall, the bride's sister.

After the marriage the Senator and his young bride received the hearty congratulations of their friends. At 7:30 P. M. the party, consisting of about forty persons, sat down to a magnificent supper. The health and happiness of the newly wedded pair were toasted and an appropriate response made by the groom. At 10 o'clock the bride put on her traveling dress, when the happy pair went over to Tubb's Hotel, Oakland. Yesterday morning they departed on the overland train for Gold Hill, the Senator and his bride enjoying the exclusive use of Mr. Sharon's private drawing-room car for the honeymoon trip.

The bride was the recipient of many costly presents. Among them were two valuable diamond rings, and lockets, chains, &c. One of the most noticeable gifts was an ivory statue of "Ariadne," about twelve inches in height, standing on a base of solid silver. At each corner, supporting the base, stood a silver bear on its hind feet. Around the edges of the base were arranged highly polished quartz specimens from all the mines in which Senator Jones is interested. In the centre of the front of the base was a raised circle composed of picks, spades, hammers and other mining implements, in the middle of which was the bride's monogram, the whole piece being about eighteen inches in height. This exquisite work of art was the gift of Mrs. Col. Simpson.

THE LACES OF A RUSSIAN COUNTESS.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH STOLEN.

The Russian Countess Olga De Maluta Fraloff visited this country in 1869 for the benefit of her health, under the advice of her physicians. She is the wife of Count Fraloff, who holds a high position in the Russian Army. She had in her possession rare laces, valued by her as heirlooms, and most-made, as she claimed, on her ancestral estates. She considered them worth about $150,000, although their intrinsic or selling value was probably not more than half that amount "but she was born in them, married in them," and they had been worn by her ancestors and herself on so many memorable occasions, that they seemed to her like an inseparable portion of her patrimony. These laces had been worn by their owner at assemblages of rank and beauty in the principal cities of Europe, for the Countess was a great traveler, and the laces in Paris, which she visited on ten different occasions, were well known as one of the finest and rarest collections of old specimens ever worn in that capital of fashion On November 4, 1869, while the Countess was journeying to Niagara Falls, by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the trunks containing the laces were broken into shortly after the train left Albany, and the contents were stolen. Every effort by the detectives and the offer of large rewards failed to effect the recovery of the prized laces. The loss almost killed the Countess, and she has never since fully recovered from the blow. She endeavored to obtain payment from the railroad company for her property, but the company would not admit that the theft was on account of negligence on the part of their employees. She brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover $75,000, the claimed intrinsic value of the laces. The case was tried in April, 1872, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury as to the amount to be awarded plaintiff, eight of the jurors being in favor of awarding $75,000, two $25,000, and the other two $1,000. The laces consist of the finest "Old Regency Point," "Old English Point," "Point de Alencon," "Flemish," and other rare qualities. The case came on for re-trial yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, Messrs. James W. Gerard and John M. Bowers appearing for the plantiff, and Messrs. Elliot F. Shepard and Frank N. Shepard for the railroad company. The plaintiff is now absent traveling in Africa, but her deposition, consisting of the evidence given by her on the previous trial, will be read. Evidence similar to that given on the former trial, proving the plaintiff's rank, and corroborative of her testimony respecting herself, will be given by Baron Charles R. Ostensacken and Waldemar De Bodisco, the Russian Minister at Washington. The re-trial will probably last several days.

MAKING OTTAR OF ROSES.

The manufacture is largely carried on in the valley of Kesanlik, Romelia, the annual production of the rose farms of which amount to 4,400 pounds of the otto per year. As it requires about 130,000 roses, weighing some 57 pounds, to make an ounce of the oil, some idea of the extent of the plantation may be formed from the above given total. The flowers are gathered in the middle of May, and the harvest continues for three weeks. The blossoms collected each day are at once worked, in order that none of the odor may be lost. The process consists in distilling them in water, and then causing the water alone to undergo distillation, when the oil is skimmed from the surface. The labor is principally done by women and children, at wages of about ten cents per day. The otto is always adulterated before transmission to market with one-third or one-fifth its quantity of geranium oil.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire exceeds in size any that has existed within historic times. It covers an area of 7,769,449 square miles, or forty times the area of France. It includes forty-eight colonies, and occupies 190 degrees of longitude, or more than half the circumference of the globe. Great Britain itself has an extent of 119,000 square miles. Its possessions in Europe add 2,730 square miles. In America its colonies have an extent of 3,486,034 miles; in Africa, 236,860 miles; in Asia, 964,03 miles; in Oceanica, 2,960,722. The population of the British Empire was reckoned by the census of 1871 at 234,762,593. Great Britain and Ireland have a population of 31,845,379; the rest of the Empire has a population of 176,213; the colonies in North America have 3,189,650; in Central America, 1,063 886; in South America, 200,000; in British India, 191,307,070, distributed among 487,061 villages; in Australia, 2,000,000. Fifteen cities of British India have a population of 100,000 each. New Zealand, first settled by the whites in 1838, has 250,000 inhabitants. Australia, first settled in 1788, has 1,600,000 inhabitants. China has a larger population than the British Empire, but is far inferior in civilization and material power. The population of the United Kingdom has doubled in seventy years. In England, where the demand for labor is greatest, it has nearly trebled. In Scotland it has doubled, but in Ireland it is stationery. In 1801, Ireland had a population of 5,216,331, and in 1850 of 5,412,377.

In the days of Elizabeth, there were in England only 83 persons to the square mile; in 1801, there were 153; and, in 1871, 390. In the statistics of marriage for 1871, there were noted 77 cases in which the woman was 40 years older than her husband, and 38 cases in which she was 60 years older. The cases in which women had married men very much older than themselves were much more numerous. Between 1861 and 1871, 18 bachelors, 2 spinsters, 357 widowers, and 45 widows, entered into matrimony at the age of 75. Seven bachelors, 2 spinsters, 120 widowers, and 9 widows, married at the age of 80. There were more marriages at 20 than at any other age; 3,578 men and 5,136 women were married a second time at 20. April 2, 1871, there were 3,672,011 couples living together, and 276,516 couples living apart —65,164 of these being cases where the husbands were in the army or navy.

ANOTHER SAD WARNING—NEVER PLAY WITH FIRE-ARMS.

The Memphis Appeal tells of a terrible accident that occurred on Wednesday evening from the reckless use of fire-arms resulting in the death of Miss Mollie Jones, of the quiet little town of Milan, in that State. Her brother William, on coming into the house the same morning, took a derringer pistol from his pocket, and, in presence of his sisters, Mollie and Fannie, drew the charge from the pistol and retired to bed, having been up all the night previous to a ball. His sisters in a playful manner, procured some percusion caps and commenced snapping them with the weapon. After some time a younger brother came in, and, seeing the pistol, proceeded to load it with ball cartridge with the expectation of riding out some short distance after nightfall. He inadvertently left the loaded pistol on a bureau in one of the rooms of the house, and the young ladies seeing the weapon apparently in the same condition as they had left it while amusing themselves, thought that the snapping of caps would give additional enjoyment. Miss Fannie Jones, therefore, all unconscious, picked up the pistol, pulled the trigger while the muzzle was in close proximity to her sister's left temple, and fired. The bullet penetrated the brain of the unfortunate young lady, and she fell to the floor, dying instantly.

RUSSIAN HOUSE IN WINTER.

The windows are invariably double, and the space between the sashes invariably covered with a layer of fine sand, designed to absorb moisture and prevent the frost from silvering the panes. Twisted horns of paper containing salt are set in it, and sometimes the sand is concealed by a bed of moss. There are no outside shutters or blinds, for they would be useless, since the windows remain closed all winter, being carefully filled in around the edges with a kind of cement. Heavy curtains of rich materials still further deaden the effects of the cold upon the glass, a substance much more permeable than is generally believed. Open fire-places are rare; when they do exist they are used only in spring and autumn. They are closed and filled with flowers—flowers, which are truly Russian luxury! The houses overflow with them; flowers receive you at the door, and go with you up the stairway; Irish ivies festoon balusters; jardinieres adorn the landings on every floor. In the embrasure of the windows, bananas spread out their broad, silken leaves; talipot palms, magnolas, camelias growing like trees, mingle their blossoms with the gilded volutes of the cornices; orchads hover like butterflies around lamp-shades of crystal, porcelain and curiously-wrought terra-cotta. From horn-shaped vases of Japanese porcelain or Bohemian glass, placed in the center of a table or at the corner of a sideboard, spring sheaves of exotics; and all this floral splender thrives as in a bothouse; in the street you are at the Pole; within doors you might believe yourself in the tropics.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE.

South Seabrook is a New Hampshire village once known as Perditionville, in consequence of its bad reputation. The inhabitants were uncommonly depraved, the public school was abandoned, and there was no religious organization of any kind. So cut off from the surrounding places by their immorality were these people, that they spoke a peculiar dialect. Several years ago, the Rev. William Rand, an Episcopalian, was sent there as a missionary, and through his earnest efforts South Seabrook has gradually lost its bad characteristics in a great degree. Mr. Rand was recently married in his church, and, as denoting the yet uncorrected habits of the people, it was noticed that a placard near the pulpit read, "Gentlemen will not spit on the floor or smoke in this room." The male spectators sat with their hats on, and frightened the bride by giving three rousing cheers at the close of the ceremony.

AN OLD HOUSE.

The residence of Meshech Weare, the first President of New Hamqshire, from 1776 to 1784, is in a state of good repair and owned by a Mrs. Dow. The hall and chamber of state remain in the original wood, colored by age. Two sides of the President's chamber are covered with heavy wall-paper hung on the wood by nails, as was the ancient custom. Some of this is in good condition, and of unimpaired color. The ceiling is plastered with a substance made from pulverized clam-shells. A few ancient articles of furniture and a table made by the President's father, all show an excellent state of preservation. The work of the cabinet-maker of the seventeenth Century seems more enduring than that of our own day. The Chief Magistrates of New Hampshire were styled President until the adoption of the Constitution in 1792.

A QUATREFOIL.

I.

My love is all compact of fragrant air:
Round her the happy winds forever blow;
Her eyes are bluer than the heavens fair,
And brighter far the glory of her hair
Than are the golden strings of love's own bow.
All made of gay caprice and change is she,
And varieth with the evervarying wind
Or the cloud-shadows on the shifting sea;
With love and hate at once she mocketh me,
And in a breath, both cruel is and kind.

II.

My love is like a keen and subtle fire:
Her beauty pierceth to my spirit's core,
Till all my veins are filled with quick desire,
And toward her brightness doth my soul aspire,
To be at one with her forevermore.
Her beauty lighteth all the silent night;
Her flashing joy setteth the dark aglow;
Than all the stars of heaven more rarely bright,
Her deep eyes burn with passionate delight,
While Love within her heart is murm'ring low.

III.

My love is like a pure and lucent well,
Holding the heavens within its tranquil breast,
Set in the coolness of some shadowy dell,
Where fairy charms weave a benignant spell,
And lull the weary traveler to rest;
So pure, and fresh, and heavenly sweet is she.
She seemeth wrought from some fair healing wave,
Haunted of angels, whose wings visibly
Do stir her spirit, in its purity
Made like to theirs', to comfort and to save.

IV.

My love is like the broad and generous earth,
That giveth of her good gifts unto all;
Her bounteous charity, her cheery mirth,
Know never any stinting, neither dearth,
But like the dews of Heaven, ceaseless fall.
So do I love these four—the changeful air,
The passionate fire leaping to the sun,
Rich-bosomed earth, and water clear and fair,
Varied and excellent beyond compare—
And yet, me seems, my love is only one!
—Kate Hillard, in The Galaxy for February.

FARM NOTES.

WINTER TREATMENT OF STOCK.

Liberal feeding is now needed. No stock should be allowed to lose now what they have made in the summer. On the contrary, they should be kept growing. And they may be, by proper feeding. "He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand," is very true, in this respect. There must be close attention to this matter, or money is lost in feed and in weight of stock. Don't trust too much to hired men or boys. Have exact measurement for the feed. A box to hold three quarts should be in every feed bin. This makes a fair allowance for one ox or horse, or for two cows, or four calves, at each feed. A bushel basket of fine cut hay is an average for one horse or cow, or two calves at each feed. There should be no waste, but as much feed given as will be eaten up clean. Give salt regularly, in small quantities, or have it accessible to the animals.—[American Agriculturist.

FALL AND SPRING MANURING.

A writer in the Garden argues that if land has clay enough to retain marial particles, manure does best applied in autumn; but if sandy and open, a gardener or farmer had better delay the application of manure till nearly planting time in the spring. For garden purposes all manure had better be rotted before it is used, and it is desirable to heat the mass with lime when slaking, or in some other way, to kill the seeds of weeds, and the eggs and young of many insects. Never plant in manure or elewhere a germ you do not wish to multiply.

CRIBBING IN HORSES.

Dr. Cook, of Elmira, Ohio, writes to the Scientific American that cribbing is caused, in the first instance, either by the front teeth growing so close together as to press and give pain, or by something getting between them, acting as a wedge. The horse feels relief by pulling with his teeth on any hard substance like the sides of a plank. Dr. C. saws between the teeth with a very thin saw, which removes the pressure and pain and cures a bad habit.

TO KEEP HERBS.

When herbs are hung up to dry in loose bundles, they lose their odor. They should be thinly spread out, shaded from the sun, and when dried pressed together slightly, and put into paper bags. It is an excellent plan to strip off the leaves, rub them fine, and put them into wide-mouthed bottles, labeled. Equal proportions of sweet majorum, tarragon, and sage, dried and rubbed together, and kept in a wide-mouthed bottle, make a good seasoning for soup and stuffings.—[Cor. Country Gentleman.

WORMS IN HORSES.

For worms in the bowels, give daily for a week a ball made of sulphate of iron (green copperas) two drachms; pulverized ginger, one drachm. Wet up with oilmeal and boiling water, sufficient to physic the animal. Repeat another week if necessary. A drachm of tartar emetic may be substituted in place of the copperas, but it is not so safe a remedy. For ascarides of pin worms in the rectum, give an injection of linseed oil, one quart daily for two or three days; and repeat after a week.

CELERY.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says: A friend of mine has kept his celery through the winter now for several years by standing it in the spring water about an inch in depth; and kept thus it contains to grow and send up fresh branches, so that he has cut nicely blanched, tender tops two and three times in a winter. My trouble with the trench system has been meadow mice, which appear to be as fond of the plant as I am, and make sad havoc with it. Otherwise, it was the best way to keep it, which I had opportunity of trying.

HORSE'S MANE AND TAIL.

It is said that the shedding of hair from a horse's mane and tail can be prevented by washing the parts affected a few times in carbolic soapsuds.

THE marriage of the Princess Louise, daughter of the King of the Belgians, with Prince Phillip, Duke of Saxony, is to take place on February 4. The dowry of the bride amounts to $375,000.

VARIETIES.

"TOO THIN" has become obsolete. "Not sufficiently materialized" is the latest form in which this idea is clothed.

THE new Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, Benton G. Boone, is reported to be a grandson of Daniel Boone.

BLESSED are they who scatter ashes upon slippery sidewalks, for they shall slide easily through the gates of Paradise.—[Richmond Enquirer.

GERMANY has fully determined to eliminate everything French from her midst, and has now ordered that certain words derived from the French, such as poste restante, shall no longer be officially used, defining what German words shall be the equivalents of these.

A MISSOURIAN who attended prayer meeting with his daughter felt compelled to rise up and remark: "I want to be good and go to heaven, but if those fellers don't stop winking at Mary there will be a good deal of prancing around here the fust thing they know!"

THE grand staircase of the new Opera House in Paris, though effective and striking, is said to be greatly overdone. It is literally one mass of gold, bronze, marble, and onyx, combined with the richest draperies, with statuary and huge mirrors, and everything that the most lavish expenditure and elaborate ornaments can bestow.

A LAME escaped the other day from a slaughter-house at Lafayette, Ind., and took refuge in a millinery store. As the door happened not to be open the animal plunged headlong through the show-window, scattering bonnets, plumes and ribbons in every direction, and hid under the counter, whence it required considerable strength and cunning to bring it forth.

ALL who handle money must occasionally get hold of counterfeit bills, for the Note Printing Bureau at Washington makes the startling admission that seven out of the nine denominations of the national bank notes have been counterfeited. Nor is this the worst yet. It is further asserted that the makers of spurious notes are getting more expert every year.

THERE is on exhibition in King street, near John street, a living curiosity in the shape of a horse captured some years ago in Australia. The peculiarity of the animal is the utter absence of hair from its body. The skin is perfectly black and as soft as kid, but is bare of even a single hair. It is, probably, the only animal of its kind known to exist.—[Charleston (S. C.) News.

A GOOD story is told of a recent "smash up" on a Western railroad. A gentleman who, in coming from Baltimore to Rock Island, had met with four accidents, was on this occasion in the car that was turned completely over. Making his way through a window and gaining an upright position, he looked around him and cooly inquired, "What station do you call this?"

"YOU have a pleasant home and a bright fireside, with happy children sitting around it, haven't you?" said the Judge. "Yes, sir," said Mr. Thompson, who thought he saw a way out of the difficulty. "Well," said the Judge, "if the happy children sit around the cheerful fireside until you return, they will stay there just forty-three days, as I shall have to send you up for that time."

"ARE you going after that sugar?" called a Marquette, Michigan, mother to her boy who was on the street. "Am I going after that sugar?" drawled the youth, in a saucy and impudent tone; but just then he happened to see his father coming up behind him, and he said very respectfully and lovingly, "Why, of course I am, ma—I didn't know you needed it right away."—[Mining Journal.

IT is related that the performance of the "Grande Duchesse" was once an important Cabinet question. It was first forbidden as reflecting on Catharine II of Russia, but at the instigation of the authors was referred to the Russian Minister, and finally to Prince Gortschakoff, who returned the manuscript with the witty reply that, having never been to Gerolstein, he saw no reason for being sensitive about the morals of that State.

THEY have at least one sailor at Portland, Me., who had better not make a speciality of saving drowning women. A lady fell overboard from the vessel to which he belonged, the other day, and after she had floated herself on a plank that the Captain threw to her, the sailor tried to fling a sort of lasso around her legs. She screeched out: "Do let my legs alone: you will drown me!" The Captain called him back, and then fished her out with a rope around her waist.

THE Lexington (Ky.) Gazette says: An express package came to a young lady in this city not long ago from A. T. Stewart's and attached to it was a tag upon which the letters C. O. D. were plainly written. The package was sent to the room and great was the anxiety to examine its contents. But the servant said the express man was waiting for the bill, some $150, which was not a little perplexing under the circumstances. At last the solution struck her and she translated the cabalistic letters thus: C. for call, O. for on, D. for dad—"call on dad," and so told the servant, and the bill was promptly paid.

KING CAKOBAU'S war club has been sent as a present to Queen Victoria, through Sir Hercules Robinson. It is about 3 feet 6 inches in length, and made of dense, hard wood, stained black, and highly polished, resembling in shape a stout, well-rounded walking club. Round the handle are a group of cocoa palms wrought in silver; fern leaves gradually entwine upward toward the head, with doves carrying olive leaves in their mouths, and the top or knob is surmounted by a crown all of solid silver. It was formerly used as a mace by the self-constituted Government from whose hands Fiji has now been wrested.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC CENTENNIAL PLATFORM.

The civil government shall be supreme. No military usurpation.

BANDITTI SHERIDAN is his name.

HISTORY speaks of no tyrant who was not continually proclaiming his fear of assassination, and history is repeating itself in the Nineteenth century.

IT is to be said to the credit of the Leader and Chronicle that they oppose the military usurpation in the South. The regular organs all clamor for blood and war.

IT is announced from Indianapolis that Hon. D. W. Voorhees has withdrawn from the Senatorial canvass and the contest lies between Holman and McDonald. Now, what will the Cincinnati Enquirer do?

GRANT'S infamous outrage upon the people of Louisiana is bringing upon him the just indignation of honest men from all parts of the land. He is as much generally detested as was the late Captain Jack.

SHERIDAN pretends that he has been threatened with assassination and Kellogg discovers a mare's nest to the effect that Grant is to be killed. This kind of trash might have served ten years ago, but it wont do now.

THE Committee on War Claims on Friday reported adversely the bill to pay citizens of Pennsylvania for losses sustained by the invasion of said State by General Lee's army during the late war, on the ground that the government was not liable for such losses, the same being incidental to a state of war.

THE Commercial takes exceptions to our article, on the military usurpation at New Orleans. We do not expect to please a concern that is in favor of destroying civil government and setting up a military despotism in its stead. More than that, we have no desire to please it. In the meantime we shall continue to denounce Grant's treason and the guilty complicity of the Radical leaders in belting terms.

READ the N. York Times, Evening Post, Chicago Tribune and Philadelphia Ledger if you want to find the real sentiment of the decent portion of the Republican party. They all stand up for civil government, and condemn the actions of Usurper Grant and Banditti Sheridan. The Pittsburgh Ring organs are for military despotism and abundance of stealing.

ANOTHER friend of the Commercial is likely to be expelled from the House at Washington. His name is Stowell and he has been convicted before the committee of Naval Affairs for having received money for the appointment of a cadet. Of course he is a Republican and recently re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. He may succeed in serving his time out in the present Congress, but he will never get a seat in the next.

THE clergy of every denomination in New Orleans, Protestant, Episcopal, Catholic and Israelite unite in contradicting Gen. Sheridan's infamous statement, upon which he based his demand that he be authorized to declare the people of Louisiana bandits with power to shoot and hang them without trial. We now have the statement of the clergy, the business men, ex-officers of the Union army, and the sworn testimony of the leading men from all parts of the State before the Congressional Committee, against the infamous libel of Kellogg and Sheridan, who says he has asked no citizen of the State for information concerning what he says.

REPUBLICANS who desire to learn what their leading journals have to say regarding the troubles in Louisiana and the South, will find extracts from several of the most influential, elsewhere in this paper. These outspoken utterances are carefully suppressed by the Ring organs in this vicinity who seek to palliate Grant's violation of the most sacred provisions of the Constitution, and for his attempt to murder civil government. Read them. They are not "Democratic lies" but Republican truths, and come from the fountain head.

ELSEWHERE we publish a lengthy editorial from the New York Evening Post on Louisiana matters, which very clearly sets forth the views of one of the leading Republican newspapers of the country on the subject of military usurpation. We surrender the large amount of space it occupies because of the paramount importance of the questions involved, which underlie the very foundations and must sooner or later decide the ultimate fate of Republican government itself. Strange as it may appear, the Pittsburgh Ring press more unhesitatingly advocate the subversion of the civil and the substitution of military government than in any place else in the country. This can only be accounted for on the theory that the Radical organization, as typified by the Ring, is the most corrupt and anti-Republican political organization in any of the Northern States, and having succeeded for years by the most infamous frauds on record, in disfranchising the people, now, that its power is broken, boldly advocates military rule as a means of regaining its lost prestige.

THE EIGHTH.

(From The Daily Post, January 8.)

Sixty years ago to-day there was rejoicing at New Orleans, and along the delta of the Mississpi, because Louisiana was saved from the domination of British arms, which the British commander thought to accomplish by breaking faith, and taking the people at the mouth of the Mississippi by surprise. But the people of New Orleans to-day have but little to rejoice over except that there is hope in the future. Sixty years ago they succeeded in maintaining their liberty against a foreign foe, and in so doing preserved the integrity of the American Union, but to-day they are placed under the heel of a military despot who is scheming with the President and a servile Congress to have them declared banditti, that he may satiate his partisan vengeance by wholesale military murder.

Once this anniversary was celebrated as among the brightest of our national anniversaries, second only to Independence Day, but now every patriotic American citizen must hang his head with shame at beholding the civil government subverted not in Louisiana alone, but in the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida also, and a military vice-Consul coolly setting about devising means to try the political opponents of the Administration by Court Martial on the false and infamous plea that they are banditti.

After more than ten years of peace we are brought face to face with this monstrous doctrine of military murder by a man who himself declares that he has sought no information from the people of New Orleans, but that his proposition is the freak of his own distempered judgment. Such a monstous doctrine would not have been favorably considered in the midst of the war, and President Lincoln, as strong a partisan as he was, would have dismissed from the service any officer who would have dared to propose it. It can be said to Mr. Lincoln's credit that he was the foe of murder in cold blood, and the unfortunate close of his life was distinguished with the desire for a speedy and complete restoration of the civil government.

But to-day a servile Congress refuses to call to account the President of the United States, who has not only violated the Constitution, but is clearly intent upon the experiment of putting his political opponents to death, on the convenient and comprehensive charge that they are banditti. Military murder, if once inaugurated, will not be confined to the South alone. It will cause the streets of every northern city to run with blood, and reduce us to a condition even worse than that of Mexico and Spain. Military proclamations will supersede the Constitution and the laws, and life will depend upon the whim of the dictator and his satraps.

The day will be observed perhaps less generally this year than usual. The most notable gathering perhaps will be at Wooster, Ohio, where Gov. Allen will deliver an address. Ohio's sturdy Cincinnatus will have something appropriate to the occasion to say. His words we may safely predict in advance, will reflect the sentiments of a large majority of the people of the country, and be worthy the event that prompts them.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

There can be no better definition of Democracy, and what they propose to do, than that contained in the closing paragraph of the able message of Governor Tilden to the New York Legislature:

The noble motives of humanity concur with our interests in making us hail, with heartfelt congratulations, a real and durable peace between populations unnaturally estranged. The time is ripe to discard all memories of buried strifes, except as a warning against their renewal; to join all together to build anew the solid foundations of American self-government. For nearly a generation, the controversies which led to fratricidal conflict have drawn away the attention of the people from the questions of administration which involve every interest and duty of good government. The culture, the training, and the practice of our people in the ordinary conduct of public affairs, have been falling into disuse. Meanwhile the primitive simplicity of institutions and of society, in which government was little felt, and could be neglected with comparative impunity, has been passing away. If public necessities must wring so much from the earnings of individuals, taxation must become scientific. In our new condition all the problems of administration have become more difficult. They call for more intellect, and more knowledge of the experience of other countries. They need to become the engrossing theme of the discussions of the press and in the competition of parties, which is the process of free institutions. The people must once more give their minds to questions that concern the ordinary conduct of Government, if they would have our country to start afresh in a career of prosperity and renown.

What a strange contrast there is between this and the programme laid down by Grant and his Administration, to be carried out by Sheridan and Kellogg and men of their stamp. One proposes the complete restoration of peace and the beneficent rule of civil Republican government, while the other propose to let loose the dogs of war and rule only by the sword. Let the people, who place the proper value upon personal and political freedom judge between the two.

THE ONLY DUTY.

Congress has but one duty to perform, and that discharged, the country will be saved. That duty is plain and simple. The House should impeach Ulysses S. Grant for treason, usurpation and other high crimes and misdemeanors and the Senate should convict and depose him from office. Aside from this, Congress has no other important duty to discharge.

THE DESPOT'S APOLOGIST.

The Pittsburgh Commercial vies with its contemporaries of the Pennsylvania Ring in standing out, as the champion of the military usurper U. S. Grant, and blusters and bellows for the rule of the sword as though civil liberty was a crime that should be stamped out without any mercy and without compunction. If European monarchs desired to find indubitable proof that a Democratic-Republican government was but an organized body of criminals, fit only to be put down by the strong and unsparing hand of centralized government, they need only point to the column article in yesterday's Commercial, edited by the Chairman of the Radical State Committee of Pennsylvania, to make their point.

That article utterly repudiates the idea of civil Republican government, and stamps its author as the foe of constitutional liberty and the advocate of the worst form of despotism that ever crushed and cursed any people. If the Radical leaders want to shoulder such a monstrous doctrine as the Commercial preaches, they are welcome to it, but they will find that they can only secure adjutants and aids-de-camp by opening the prison doors upon such men as George O. Evans, who are the victims of civil government and civil laws. They will have to appeal to the clans of Addition, Division and Silence for recruits to rally around their standard of blood and spoliation, for no honest man will enlist under it.

In its blind and bigoted howlings, the Commercial spits upon law and fixed government, and insists that its party shall resort to lynch law. Hear this blathering advocate of blood:

Men who arm themselves, and take to the road to rob the passers-by, are bandits; and men who arm themselves to force others to vote with them or abstain from voting, are very properly set down as "banditti." The one class robs people of their property. The other class robs them of their rights. Both are alike criminal, and should be subjected to the same treatment. If the White Leaguers were mere armed robbers of property, they would be hunted down without mercy; and why should they not, when engaged in robbing men of their dearest rights, be dealt with as summarily?

Suppose for the sake of the argument that we admit the Commercial's premises and classification, infamously and purposely false as they are, as true, what is its first duty here at home? Its editor will have to lead the military mob and break open the Allegheny county jail and hang or shoot Ortwein; the murderers of Wahl and the other criminals confined there. Judge Lynch lays down the same law and the same ethics for the man charged with horse-stealing, as the Commercial lays down for the man charged with opposition to carpet-bagism, Grantism, and Third Termism. Does the Commercial propose to give the prisoners in our jails—the armed banditti who have robbed and murdered our citizens—a short shrift and a long rope, and preside at their bloody taking off? If not, why does it advocate this monstrous doctrine for a sister city at the other end of our noble river?

It shall not be permitted to dodge its own bloody suggestion, and its sanguinary demand for the overthrow of civil government, and the substitution of military lynch law. It clearly states that "those who arm themselves, and take to the road to rob the passers-by are bandits" as are the people of the South who fail and refuse to support the usurping carpet-bag governments, and they "should both be subjected to the same treatment," to wit, summary execution without judge, jury or trial. The Commercial's government would indeed be a Paradise, with the population divided into two classes, the rulers and the banditti. The dilotary machinery of courts would be dispensed with, and the ruling Suzerain, like his Turkish prototypes of blessed memory would make out his list of doomed bandits in the evening, and the morning sun would light up their ghastly corpses as they dangled from the palace gate posts.

This is the kind of a government we are to have if the Commercial's advice is taken, and Grant's present intentions are carried out. We invite the serious attention of the people to the picture. They know what the blessings of civil government are by experience, and by experience they also know something about military government. They have read something, moreover, about military despotisms. The choice is now before them. They can follow Grant and the Commercial and hold the title to their lives subject to the whim of the military chief, or by planting themselves in solid phalanx around the Constitution and civil Republican government, they can continue to enjoy the rights of American citizens. It is not hard to conjecture on which side their choice will fall.

THE SOUTHERN VIEW.

If there was anything necessary to prove how unfounded are the charges made against the people of the South by the Administration, it is to be easily found in the tone of the leading papers of that section, and the noble stand they have taken in favor of peace and forbearance and confidence in the final judgment of the people of the whole country. The Richmond Enquirer says:

Louisiana may protest with dignity, but let her still bear with patience, in the full confidence that the day of her deliverance is nigh. Let her commit no overt act, which, however heroic it might seem and sound, is too desperate a chance to risk in the present temper of the times. Hard as the conditions are we would have her still acquiesce in the stern necessities of her surroundings, and calmly await the hour of her redemption, which cannot be hastened but may be retarded by the slightest indiscretion on her part. Wait, and watch—suffer, and be strong—must still be the patient but sublime attitude of her much-wronged and heroic people.

The New Oleans Bulletin, published at the scene of Sheridan's outrage, says that it would be difficult for human depravity to conceive or tyranny to execute a graver outrage on the Constitutional rights of a people called free! But with the outrage comes, or will come, the recoil of the people's verdict! With the full development of the nefarious scheme by which the tyranny of Grantism seeks to perpetuate itself upon an unwilling people, the sober sentiments of Northern Conservatives will apply the rod of political correction and the malignant and brutal policy of the sporting ring now in power at Washington will pass away forever. The Bulletin thus concludes an article on the situation in Louisiana:

A decent regard for the opinions of the whole American people; fidelity to the constitutional safeguards of our theory of government; truth to the heroic record of our own martyred State; honor to our fallen braves and protection to the trusts imposed by the great future of our own State and people—all require of us a patient bearing with the present and a manly struggle to maintain our cause to the last and forever, with a faith undimmed by disaster and a hope undiminished by temporary defeat. Undismayed by force and unagitated by threats, our people will patiently and steadily work on and upward to their full political redemption.

We respectfully submit whether this is the language of a bandit or the representative of the banditti. A more striking appeal for the just judgment of mankind could not well be conceived.

POINTED MESSAGES.

The message of Gov. Allen of Ohio to the Legislature, which appears in our columns this morning, is worthy of that distinguished statesman, and shows he is not only the Governor of Ohio, but the friend of free government. Gov. Allen's message is a matchless State document, and rises to the grave importance of the occasion. The message of Gov. Gaston of Massachusetts, too, is a noble and statesmanlike protest against the crime of military usurpation.

GEN. EWING than whom a braver officer did not wield command in the Union army, denounces the conduct of Sheridan as the act of an Arnold. He states in a card to the public. "This official communication, in my judgment, stamps the officer of the army who wrote it as the Benedict Arnold of the day. It calls to mind the picture of a bloodhound straining at the leash. It is monstrous! and as one of his late comrades in arms, I join in its open and utter condemnation."

THE N. Y. Tribune asks what has become of the MEN in the Republican party? The question is easily answered. The late elections show that many of them left the corrupt and thieving party, and the coming elections will further demonstrate that hundreds of thousands more have followed suit. The Republican party is dead.

MINOR NOTES.

WENDEL PHILIPS has cancelled all his lecture engagements, on account of the continued illness of his wife.

THE whole commercial and non-political community of New Orleans, to say nothing of the clergy, unite in saying Phil Sheridan has not told the truth.

NEW 8th of January in New Orleans: The enemy under General Sheridan advanced upon the patriots and drove them from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet.

A WHITE man was sold at public auction in Petersburg, Va., the other, because he had no visible means of support. If the poor wretch had been a negro, the Northern heart would have been fired clear to the top of Mount Washington.

ABSENTEEISM on the part of the Democrats in Congress is growing serious. The Radical may be kept from accomplishing the mischief they propose this session if they are properly met and resisted. But if Democrats are asleep, they might as well be at home.—Courier-Journal.

ACCORDING to the Alexander (Va.) Gazette: The colored people of that city were defrauded to the amount of about thirteen thousand dollars by the Freedmen's Savings Bank. Among the sufferers is Isreal Marvel, one of the oldest colored residents, who lost about thirteen hundred dollars.

AMONG the distinguished Unitarians who have died within the past year are: Charles Sumner, United States Senate; Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States; Nathan K. Hall, ex-Postmaster General; James Walker, ex-President Havard College; Ezra Cornell of Ithaca, and Gerritt Smith of Peterboro'.

THE Herald puts it none too strongly when it says that what General Grant has caused to be done in New Orleans will prove a finishing and irretrievable blow to him and the Republican party, unless Congress shall promptly repair the monstrous injustice which has been perpetrated under the eyes of one of its committees.

THE rent and sale of pews in Plymouth Church, last year, produced the sum of $58,346. The revenue secured by the auction of the pews the other evening amounts to $70,319. It would therefore appear to be, upon the whole, or rather a good thing for a pastor to be accused of adultery and to have a very strong case made out against him.

GEN. SHERMAN was recently interviewed by a reporter of the St. Louis Republican who reports that:

He declined to express his individual opinion as to the character of Kellogg's government. He knew the people themselves to be oppressed and were greatly dissatisfied with his government. But he declined to say that he believed it to be the wisest policy to sustain that government, or indeed to express any opinion as to the policy of which has been pursued by the government toward Louisiana."

THERE has been a marked change in the tone of the administratration organs on the Louisiana outrage within the last two days. The more intelligent of them have found out that the popular indignation is too wide-spread and too deep to be quieted with a few meaningless phrases about "standing by the President," and "crushing out the old rebel spirit" in the South. The majority of people have come to the conclusion that there has been too much crushing already, and they are determined there shall be no more of it. Several prominent organs have discovered this, and are now heartily protesting that they do not wish to be considered as justifying the operations of De Trobriand and Sheridan.

THE New Orleans correspondent of the Times says that Kellogg has sent to Senators Morton and Frelinghuysen threatening documents purporting to come from members of the White League, consisting of skull and cross-bones placards, bearing on them terrible warnings. These, probably, are a part of the stock left over from the November election. At that time, it will be remembered, accounts of similar placards posted in conspicuous places to intimidate negro voters were telegraphed North; but it appeared on investigation that they were put out by the Kellogg men themselves in order to give color to the cry of terrorism, as spurious outrages in Alabama were fabricated for the same purpose. Such devices are too silly to have any effect but that of inspiring disgust in the minds of sensible people.

THE LOUISIANA TRAMP.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching;
Cheer, up Kellogg, they have come;
While there's something left to steal they are sure to come again,
And they're here to drive us out of house and home.

—Courier-Journal.

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY.

CELEBRATE THE SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS—SOME SOUND UTTERANCES.

On Friday evening about three hundred Democrats of Philadelphia gave a banquet at the Merchant's Hotel to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Speeches were made by Richard Vaux, William H. Witte, Governor Parker, of New Jersey, John O. Byrae, of Delaware, and others. All of the speakers denounced in unmeasured terms of Grant's outrage upon Louisiana and the banditti proclamation of his satrap, Sheridan. The sense of the assembly was that the cause of Louisiana was the cause of Pennsylvania, and that it was the duty of every citizen to protest in Liberty's name against the violation of State sovereignty. The whole peoceedings was denounced as the most monstrous aggression ever made under a so called free government. Governor Parker, after arguing the Constitutional phase of the question, said:

The outrage is the logical result of the violation of State rights; one step had led to another, until the grossest outrage ever perpetrated had been perpetrated by the Federal Government. In vain did Jackson in 1815 defend New Orleans if in 1875 her citizens are to be delivered over as banditti to Sheridan. This last act is the straw that breaks the camel's back. But the signs of the times are propitious! The dawn of a better day is at hand!

Among the toasts was the following: "The State of Louisiana: her soil was acquired by Jefferson, defended by Jackson, admitted into the Union by Madison; her Democracy is the only cause for the besotted hate and ruthless oppression of Grant and his allies, the negro and the Radical corruptionists."

A more respectable assemblage never met in Philadelphia, and no act of tyranny ever provoked manlier denunciation than did the relation of Louisiana's wrongs, and this expresses the general sentiment of Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting was held on Friday evening at the rooms of the association, Walnut street, Philadelphia. Major John O. James called the meeting to order, and nominated Dr. Andrew Nebinger as temporary president. After a few introductory remarks by the president the meeting proceeded to the election of permanent officers for the year 1875. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected: President, Mr. J. Rinaldo Sank; Vice Presidents, Dr. Andrew Nebinger and George M. Dallas, Esq.

Among the business transacted was the adoption unanimously of the following preamble and sound resolutions:

Whereas, Ulysses S. Grant, Commander-in-Chief, and Phillip H. Sheridan, Lieutenant General of the army of the United States, have, under color of military necessity, dispersed the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, and have by military force caused an illegal body to represent the people of that State; therefore,

Resolved, That we Democratic citizens of Philadelphia, assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the victory gained at New Orleans by Gen. Jackson over the arms of Great Britain, on the eighth day of January, 1815, pronounce this action to be an outrage, subversive of the Constitution of the United States, of the rights of the State of Louisiana, and of representative government.

Resolved, That we ask the people of Louisiana to bear a little longer the tyranny and usurpation of the Radical leaders of the party of military necessity in Congress; that the time for their redemption and deliverance from political bondage will come as certainly as there is a Providence which governs the affairs of nations.

PENDLETON TO THE DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE AT WOOSTER.

"CINCINNATI, January 7, 1875.

"Hon. E. B. Esselman, Wooster:

"MY DEAR SIR: At the last moment I find I can not be present at your celebration of the 8th. I regret it extremely; and I beg you will express my regrets to the gentleman who have so often honored me with an invitation to participate in their festivities. Until this morning I hoped and believed I should not be again disappointed.

"The events of the last few days make it more desirable than ever to renew in the hearts of our people the spirit of Jackson's patriotism and statesmanship. He was a Union man and a military man; but with what lofty indignation would he have received the suggestion to defeat a political party by the use of an army! and with what righteous wrath would he have met the advice of a subaltern to proclaim the Democrats of three States to be 'banditti,' and to take no other action except that which would devolve on him! New Orleans, the city which sixty years ago his skill and valor saved, the theatre of his greatest glory, is to-day subjected to this usurpation by President Grant, and its citizens are the victims of the malevolence and brute force of General Sheridan. Let your meeting to-morrow utter a protest against this tyranny and outrage worthy the man and the day you celebrate. I am very respectfully.

GEO. H. PENDLETON.

MILITARY USURPATION DENOUNCED.

A REPUBLICAN PROTEST.

FOOD FOR ALL THINKING MEN—WHAT WE WERE PROMISED AND WHAT WE HAVE—THE LEADING REPUBLICAN JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES SPEAKING OUT FOR JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

[From The New York Evening Post, 6th.]

BLUNDERS THAT ARE CRIMES.

It is nearly ten years since the end of the war—a conclusion which, the people were assured by their rulers and gladly believed, was to bring "Peace and a restored Union." For ten years they have continued to entrust the federal government to the Republican party—a party whose labors logically ended with the abolition of slavery—because they were told that it was the only party which could guaranty the results of the war and make good the assurance of peace and restoration. And now, as the ten years are rounding to a close, they find that the most intelligent and liberal "policy" which the Republican party has to offer is something in the shape of "a bill declaring" or a President's "proclamation declaring" the members of the opposition party in a great Southern State "banditti" and providing for their trial "by a military commision." This is the latest aspect of the "Peace and a restored Union" which we were promised ten years ago. The people are inclined to indulgent treatment of Lieutenant General Sheridan, who comes to the front as the latest leader of the Republican party, bearing the pronunciamiento of this freshest development of the "peace policy" on the point of his sword. He has never pretended to be anything but a soldier, and a rough one at that. He has affected no knowledge of public affairs off the field or outside of the camp or the barrack-room. He has not even "talked politics," but evidently takes a soldierly pride in a certain indifference to and contempt for the mild methods which prevail in a "weak piping time of peace." When there are no great campaigns to be made his fancy naturally turns to Indian warfare; and it is therefore not surprising that, finding himself under orders in Louisiana, he believes that he is there to fight Piegans or Modocs. It is true that if he had added to the military virtues something of the broader culture which has heretofore made great captains eminent in civil life without dimming their military renown, he would never have proposed that, in a purely political struggle, citizens of a free state—citizens representing a majority of the people of that state—should be outlawed as "banditti" and brought to the summary judgment of the drumhead, with short shrift and a volley of musketry. But let us remember that he is, as we have said, only a soldier, and let us not be too hard upon him for acting on impulses born of the continuous conviction that he is fighting savages.

The essential shame of the thing is that this rough soldier stands for the time being as the political leader of the party which controls the government and forces upon the country his monstrous "banditti" proposition as, in spirit at least, the policy of the federal government towards a great state; for Lieutenant-General Sheridan is substantially the federal government in Louisiana to-day. To be sure there is a Congressional Committee there laboriously "taking evidence," but what does it amount to? What evidence is needed? Is is not clear enough that the Kellogg government is in power there with scarcely a pretense of popular authority? But evidence was not even waited for. While the excellent members of the committee were patiently examining witnesses, with whose testimony they expected by and by leisurely to return to Washington, the President, in scorn of the very committee which was created in obedience to his own suggestion, sends to New Orleans the Lieutenant-General, who whips out his sword, unseats the officers of the Legislature, carries off "irregularly elected" members, and threatens citizens with outlawry and death. Some time ago we predicted that this new investigation of the affairs of Louisiana by Congress would be profitless, and the prediction has already been verified.

The action of the executive branch of the federal government, which thus subordinates the civil authority of a state to the federal military arm, is bad enough—but perhaps, taught as we have been by experience, we ought not to be greatly surprised. What is a great deal worse is the action of Congress, or rather its refusal to act, on the subject. The leaders of the majority in both of its branches have recently received some sharp lessons. Many of them have gone back to Washington as legislators for the last time. So far as the people had the power to do so, they have overthrown that majority. These leaders, however, refuse to accept the mandate. In the whole record of political crimes and political blunders committed by the Republican party, there is nothing which surpasses in blundering criminality yesterday's proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives. News had been received from New Orleans which startled and shocked even persons who had thought they could be shocked or startled by nothing that could happen under the Kellogg usurpation. In the Senate a resolution was offered calling upon the President for information—a resolution which should have been adopted as a matter of course, even if it had referred to a matter of comparatively trifling importance. Instead of allowing it to pass, the Republican senators opposed it on a wretched quibble, but opposed it in such a way that they forced themselves and the Republican party into the position of defending the Louisiana wrong—defending the action of the President and of the Lieutenant-General, and adopting the drumhead "banditti" policy. A like temper was shown by the Republicans in the House of Representatives.

Of course there will be scarcely a dissenting voice in the popular verdict rendered upon the situation thus apparent to the country. After yesterday's proceedings it seems vain to hope for any good thing from the Forty-third Congress except its final adjournment. But that adjournment brings up a very serious question. We have heretofore urged an early meeting of the Forty-fourth Congress on the ground of the necessity of action upon financial questions and other matters affecting the business interests of the country. The graver inquiry now presents itself, whether it is prudent to leave the federal government during the interval from March to December, in the hands of its executive branch—whether the liberties of the country are safe in the absence of Congress, so long as important political concerns are turned over to a military officer who disposes of them as if he were fighting Piegans.

The course of the Republicans in congress yesterday, considered merely from a party point of view, was fatuous. If the leaders desired to protect themselves, or their party, or even the President, from the consequences of this Louisiana "outrage," they would have courted instead of resisting the inquiry proposed in the Senate. So plainly was this the suggestion of ordinary partisan prudence, the contrary course was so clearly an act of folly, that the conduct of the Republican senators seems almost incredible. It is hardly too much to say that the Republican party will find it impossible to rally from the effects of this staggering blow received in the house of its friends. If the policy of its leaders was as firm as it is vacillating; if their views of finance and other interests were as clear as they are vague; if their measure in respect to these were as frank and forcible as they are evasive and weak—the party could scarcely be saved from the ruin brought upon it by the "policy" of Sheridan in New Orleans, instigated by a Republican President, and acquiesced in by a Republican majority of Congress.

We have never doubted, we do not doubt now, the honesty and intelligence of the mass of the members of the Republican party. There are in that party many men who nursed it through maladies that seemed mortal, with sacrificing patience, with sublime faith and with heroic courage, in the sincere conviction that it was the only instrument by which these unselfish and patriotic purposes in the country's behalf could be accomplished. Partisan fealty like this compels respect. But honest and intelligent Republicans must now seriously ask themselves whether the party is not past salvation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRACY.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE CONDEMNED.

The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention held at Concord on the 5th.

We, the Democracy of New Hampshire, in convention assembled, send greeting to our brethren in other States, and rejoice with them in the glorious result of the recent elections, presaging the deliverance of the country from the domination of Radical tyranny and corruption, under which it has suffered for the last fourteen years.

Reaffirming our allegiance to the Federal constitution as the supreme law of the land, by which all powers not expressly delegated to the General Government by the States are reserved to the people, we make the following declaration of principles the basis of our political action:

First—Public officials to be held strictly accountable as the servants of the people; honesty and capacity the only tests for official position.

Second—No Congressional usurpations; No Executive dictation; no military intimidation. The people or each State to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Third—An economical Administration and an honest currency, the only assurance of national prosperity. No more financial sham Congressional legislation, specie payments are the demand of the people.

Fourth—A tariff for revenue; no taxes upon the masses for the aggrandizement of the few.

Fifth—Free speech, a free press, and religious tolerations and freedom in all things not inconsistent with the public good.

Sixth—Rotation in office is essential to the preservation of Republican institutions. No third Presidential term.

Seventh—The public lands and the public funds are the property of the whole people; no more subsidies in lands or money for the benefit of individuals or corporations at the expense of the people.

Eighth—Equal and exact justice to all; protection for the people against any and all encroachments of corporate power and capital; protection for corporations in their chartered rights.

Ninth—Honest legislation in State and nation the only safeguard of popular liberty; and lobby the worst enemy of a free government.

Tenth—Prohibition fails to suppress intemperance. A stringent license law, fairly enforced, is the only remedy for that growing evil.

Eleventh—Resolved, That the present Federal Administration, backed by the Radical majority in Congress, by its persistent violation of the constitutional rights of the States and the people, and especially by its interference in the governmental affairs of the State of Louisiana to defeat the will of the people and uphold a corrupt and usurping government, by the constant prostitution of all its powers to promote the base purpose of self-aggrandizement and partisan supremacy, has merited, as is has received the emphatic condemnation of the people.

Twelfth—Resolved, That we have implicit confidence in the honesty, the capacity and the Democracy of the candidates this day nominated; and that we will spare no honest means to secure their triumphant election at the polls.

A BUGLE BLAST.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY ON THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

The address of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois calling for a meeting to protest against bayonet rule is as follows:

To the People of Illinois.

England had her Cromwell; France her Napoleon; the dispersion of the parliament and the expulsion of the Five Hundred by the bayonet form memorable epochs in the history of two of the great countries of Europe. The ruling party has marked a similar epoch in the history of the great republic of the new world. Spurning the voice of the people, and deriding the dignity and authority of their chosen law givers, it has ordered the most facile of its military instruments to drag the speaker of the legislative assembly of an American State, Louisiana, from his official chair, and to scatter the representatives of the people of that State, duly assembled in the halls of legislation, by the bayonet. The order has been swiftly and relentlessly executed. Louisiana is to-day given over to her spoilers and plunderers. She lies prostrate and panting at the feet of an invading host. What does it import? Terrorism of the whole south, and the unholy subjugation of it to party ends. Let the tocsin be sounded Danger is abroad in the land. Freeman awake, arise, or be forever fallen. The sands of liberty run low; the alternative of slavery or freedom is left you. Let the people speak out. Let the voice of their indignation roll and reverberate throughout the broad extent of the land. Let them rise up in their majesty and assert their rights and put down the usurpers.

A "REPUBLICAN" FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

[Philadelphia Inquirer, Rep.]

Some modern politicians appear to think that when the Constitution says that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government," it means a government by the Republican party. Such is evidently the idea of Marshal Packard, of New Orleans, who informed the Congressional Investigating Committee the other day that he "did not believe a Republican State government could maintain itself in this or any other Southern State without the aid and protection of United States troops." It is a very obvious remark that a government which can only be maintained by military force is scarce "Republican" even in "form," in the sense contemplated by the Constitution, and most people will be disposed to say that a government which can only be thus maintained ought not to be maintained at all.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Pennsylvania Steel Company at Harrisburg purchased 500 turkeys to distribute gratuitously among the married employees at the works for a Christmas dinner.

W. D. WOOD & Co., of McKeesport, have manufactured and sold, during the past fifteen months, 15,000 packs of their planished sheet iron. While the manufacturers do not claim that they have discovered the secret of of the manufacture of Russia sheet iron, they do claim that their planished sheet is fully qual to it, both in appearance and quality, and the claim is fully substantiated by those who use it.

IT IS SO.

I've seen many a girl
Who would marry a churl,
Provided he'd plenty of gold,
And would live to repent,
When the money was spent—
When she found that her heart had been sold.
It is so! it is so!
You may smile if you like,
But it's so.

I've known many a lass
Who would thoughtlessly pass
Whole hours parading the street;
While the mother would scrub
All the while at the tub,
Never minding the cold nor the heat.
It is so! it is so!
You may smile if you like,
But it's so,

There is many a man
Who will "dress" if he can,
No matter how empty his purse;
And his tailor may look,
When he settles his book,
For his patron has bolted or worse.
It is so! it is so!
You may smile if you like
But it's so.

I know people so nice
They will faint in a trice
If you mention hard labor to them;
Yet their parents were poor,
And were forced to endure
Many hardships life's current to stem.
It is so! it is so!
You may smile if you like,
But it's so.

There are many about,
With a face "long drawn out,"
Who will prate for the harm of a laugh;
Yet they'll cheat all the week,
Though on Sundays so meek,
To my mind they're too pious by half.
It is so! it is to!
You may smile if you like,
But it's so.

THE MULE AND OBSTINACY.

Obstinacy, as we understand it, and as we here use the term, is the quality that actuates and sustains the persistent effort to do, or refrain from doing, something by passive resistance merely, without any overt act of retaliation. The mule, for example, jogging quietly along with his pack on his back, suddenly takes it into his head to stop. He has, perhaps, no reason for this, he is not particularly tired, and the spot he has chosen for a stopping place possesses no special attractions—is not half so desirable, it may be, as many that he has uncomplainingly passed, and it may chance that but a short distance now intervenes between himself and his journey's end, where he will be at liberty to take repose, a fact of which it is reasonable to suppose he is well aware; still the idea has occurred to him to stop right here, and he stops accordingly. To his master's command to proceed, he returns no answer except to shake his head in a decided negative, and stands like a statue, save for the occasional twitching of his long ears. Ah, those ears! how expressive they are at this moment—quiet determination manifested in every movement! Wisdom would naturally suggest to the superior being who has him in charge, that the best, in fact the only proper course would be to indulge the hard-working creature in his little notion, and by a timely inspection and, if need be, readjustment of the harness, accompanied by a kind word or caress to divert his attention, cause him to believe that the opinion of master and servant with regard to this little maneuver were the same; and then quietly wait for him to move on, which he would quickly and willingly do, in the fond belief, so dear to man and beast, that he was doing what he pleased. But the majority of mankind are not governed altogether by the dictates of wisdom. We learn that of old time a prophet was rebuked by an ass; and if the kindred of that animal at the present time could speak, they would find in many who are not prophets more folly to upbraid than ever entered into the head of the stupidest jackass that ever went on four feet. So the obstinacy of the brute arouses the brute of obstinacy in the man; the first is determined to stand still, and the second is as equally determined that he shall move on; so threats, curses, kicks and blows fall in vehement and rapid succession upon the audacious creature which has dared to assert a will of its own. Were not the mule a tractable animal, he would tear himself away from the hands that so misuse him, and spurning all control, take incontently to his heels, nor stop until he was fairly beyond the possibility of further ill-treatment. Were he not docile, he would turn upon his master, as he is well able and strong enough to do, and with teeth and hoof avenge his injuries blow for blow. But as it is only obstinacy that ails him, poor brute, he patiently abides the consequences of indulging in a manifestation of it; and planting his feet more firmly, resists steadily and with really heroic fortitude, the most vigorous hauling of the bridle in front, and the most furious chastisement in the rear. And so the unequal contest is kept up until, having forgotten, in the excitement of the struggle, what he stopped for, it suddenly occurs to the poor brute that this is not the most agreeable way of spending his time; and with a jerk and a smothered groan he starts on again of his own accord, mind you, his dauntless spirit unsubdued and as ready to manifest itself as ever in a similar way. Talk of ignorance or stupidity, forsooth! in him or his cousin, the donkey, in such cases as this. Did not the brute know well enough what was wanted of him at the very outset of the difficulty? Certainly he did. Why, then, did not the provoking beast do it? Ah, why not, indeed, sure enough! And why do not beings, whose boast is the possession of a grade of intelligence of immeasurably higher than his, do always what they know so well to be desirable and right!—[Phrenological Journal.

THE SMOKING AND KEEPING OF SMOKED MEAT.

The following suggestions are among those made by Prof. Nessler in regard to the preservation of meat. The keeping qualities of smoked meat do not depend upon the amount of smoking, but upon the uniform and proper drying of the meat. Smoke of high temperature, and moisture, and the condensation of water upon the meat, are all injurious in smoking meat. With hot, dry smoke the surface is dried too rapidly; a crust, filled with cracks, is formed, and the fat may partially liquify, and the drying of the interior of the meat be hindered. Bacon is often met with that is brown to the depth of an inch, or even more, simply because it was too warm, or at times moist (sweat), either during the smoking or the subsequent storing. It is doubtless of considerable advantage to roll the meat, on its removal from the salt, before smoking, in sawdust or bran, or to strew it with them, since the crust formed in smoking will not be so thick, and if moisture condenses upon the meat (sweating) it remains in the bran or sawdust, and the brown coloring matter of the smoke does not penetrate the meat. The bran, &c., can easily be removed before using the meat. Warmth, itself, is not regarded as injurious to smoke meat if moisture is absent and the air is not too confined. In Greece, meat is preserved in the shade of trees, in an airy place, rather than in cellars, although the latter are much cooler, because they are at the same time much damper. If a cellar is not very dry, smoked meat will soon mould in it, even if covered with sawdust, ashes, charcoal, &c. For the preservation of smoked meat a warm room is also preferable to enclosures liable to great variations in temperature, since, in the latter, moisture is apt to condense upon it. By far the best place, in most cases, for keeping smoked meat, is a suitable smoke-house in which it remains dry, without drying out entirely, as it does when hung in a chimney.

TWENTY MILES AN HOUR.

Tom Sanders, of Buffalo, owns a little, lazy, slow mare, that is the ridicule of his friends. One recent evening he and some of his friends were talking of horses, when he astonished them by offering to bet $100 that he could ride his mare 20 miles in an hour. He counted out the money in a tantalizing way, remarking that his mare had been laughed at long enough, and he had made up his mind to show what she could do. It seemed like robbing Tom, so they all said, to take his bet, but he insisted, and the stakes were put in trustworthy hands. A day was chosen for the trial, and when it came Tom led them to the Central Railroad depot, where the homely little mare was found aboard a baggage-car. Tom had ticketed her for Rochester by express, and when the train was ready to start he got on her back smiling triumphantly. He said he reckoned that he could ride that way 20 miles in an hour, unless the time table lied. Away went the train, with the referee holding his watch, and the three fellows who had joined in the bet against the mare very sorrowful of expression. About 15 miles had been run in about half an hour, and Tom was grinning in anticipation of an easy victory, when the car bumped over something, and he was thrown from the mare by hastily applied air-brakes. An axle had broken, and the train was stopped more than an hour. And Tom was not so rueful over his loss of the stakes and the failure of his trick as he was over his stupidity in not thinking of taking the mare off the car and riding the rest of the 20 miles, as there had been ample time to do within the hour.

A HORSE THAT "KNOWS THE ROPES."

The Newburg, N. Y., Journal relates the following: "A gentleman living in the suburbs has a young colt which he values highly, not only on account of his possessing pure blood and a degree of speed, but for his intelligence. In common with the other stock in the stable, he is fed his hay from a crib on the side of the building. It had been noticed that, while all the other animals left a small quantity of fine hay-seed in the further end of the crib, which could not be reached, the bars only permitting them to get their noses in a short distance, this horse always had his eaten clean. On being watched it was discovered that the colt would catch up the slack of his rope halter in his teeth, so that it formed a loop, and, thrusting it between the bars, he was able to push it to the back part of the crib, and, by drawing it out again, to drag with it, where he could reach it, the part of the feed referred to. Thus it was the crib was always clean. The way he handled the rope is said to be skillful and sagacious in the extreme."

DANGERS FROM FIRE AT SEA.

The splendid ship Glory of the Seas, Captain Knowles, carried a cargo of Lancashire coal from Liverpool to San Francisco, but during the passage some of the hatches were always open to give the cargo ventilation. Notwithstanding this precaution the coal was frequently so hot, even on the surface, that it could not be handled. During the greater part of the passage all hands were in constant apprehension of fire, and the boats were always kept ready for hoisting out or lowering, with supplies of water and provisions. The men's feelings may be imagined during a gale, when it would be impossible to use the boats should the vessel take fire. The ship has three decks, and the ends of the lower and middle decks for thirty feet are open every three inches, which, with the beams and carlines, form gratings, always open for ventilation.

It appears that Captain Knowles believes in keeping coal well ventilated, while others contend that safety depends on excluding air from it. An English captain, recently here, who was familiar with the coal trade, stated that he invariably tried to keep his cargoes well ventilated, and had found it successful. There are several ships with Lancashire coal on board now on their way from Liverpool for San Francisco, the arrival of which is anxiously expected.—[Boston Traveler.

A TYRANNICAL HUSBAND.

A lady in Beeson street, whose husband has taken up the idea of the "dress reform" with characteristic vigor, resolved to make a practical use of the theory. Consequently, on the fond husband's arrival and entrance into the little library in which the lady was quietly sitting, he gazed at her narrowly, then, coming up to her gently, he said softly, "My dearest are you ill?" "Not at all," answered the wife, calmly. "Have you been so to-day?" "Never better in my life," answered madame. "Then why in the world is your hair done up so, or rather down, in that outlandish fashion, and why have you made such a guy of yourself, when you know the P—s are coming to dinner?" "This my dear," responded the wife, still more calmly, and looking innocently up into the exasperated husband's eyes, "this, my own, is the exact copy of the proposed 'dress reform,' after the latest fashion plates." It is said the household resembled heaven on another occasion, there being silence there for the space of half an hour.—[Boston Gazette.

AN OLD SONG.

You laugh as you turn the yellow page
Of that queer old song you sing,
And wonder how folks could ever see
A charm in the simple melody
Of such an old-fashioned thing.

That yellow page was fair to view,
That quaint old type was fresh and new,
That simple strain was our delight,
When here we gathered night by night,
And thought the music of our day
An endless joy to sing and play.
In our youth, long, long ago,
A joyous group we loved to meet,
When hope was high, and life was sweet;
When romance shed its golden light,
That circled, in a nimbus bright,
O'er time's unwrinkled brow.

The lips are mute that sang these words;
The hands are still that struck these chords,
The loving heart is cold.
From out the circle, one by one,
Some dear companion there has gone;
While others stay to find how true
That life has chord and discord too,
And all of us are old.

'Tis not alone when music thrills,
The power of thought profound that fills
The soul 'Tis not all art!
The old familiar tones we hear
Die not upon the listening ear;
They vibrate in the heart.

And now you know the reason, dear,
Why I have kept and treasured here
The song of by gone years.
You laugh at the old-fashioned strain,
It brings my childhood back again,
And fills my eyes with tears.
—Old and New.

HOW DEER ARE HUNTED.

A gentleman who has had considerable experience in hunting deer gives the following as the method which he and many others have adopted when in pursuit of the fleet and vigilant game. In starting for the mountains, boots are dispensed with, and gum shoes substituted. In addition the feet are each encased in four pairs of stockings, which serve the double purpose of contributing warmth and preventing the skin from becoming wet. Gum shoes are used because they are not as tiresome as boots. Another essential element in the outfit of a deer hunter is a rifle which is not only true but can be discharged in rapid succession, such as the Winchester, whose twenty three loads can be fired off with precision in about a minute by the cool and experienced marksman.

Unless the ground is covered with snow, deer hunting is generally accompanied with much difficulty and ill success. The animals are not easy to track and prefer to be separated from their kind. During the reign of snow they travel in herds and frequently fall an easy prey to their pursuers. When near the deer, but not within shooting range, one of the hunters (supposing four or five to be on the expedition) occasionally rings a bell, by which the animals are entrapped. They generally keep far enough ahead from the sound not to be shot, but while they are slowly and unsuspiciously moving along the other hunters proceed to intercept them. The deer have their regular paths, and within shooting distance of these the hunters station themselves, waiting for the appearance of the game.

Deer hunting is not without its thrilling incidents. The week before the above mentioned party started up the herd—when no snow was on the ground—one of the hunters discovered a deer lying within shooting range. He took careful aim and fired. There was no movement on the part of the animal, and the man supposed he had killed it. He accordingly approached the object, but as he came within a few feet of it he discovered the deer blinking and making preparations to spring from his retreat. Quick as thought the hunter sprang on the animal, which moved off with its burden with astonishing and dangerous celerity, giving the rider some very hard knocks as it rushed between trees and among bushes. The hunter recognized the necessity of some aggressive action, and opening his knife he applied it effectively to the throat of the deer. The shot he had fired at the animal merely grazed the hair on its back.

Another incident connected with the deer hunt will illustrate how hunters sometimes are deceived. One of the party had shot at a deer, which, from the good chance he had, he supposed he had hit. He instituted a search for it, but finding neither blood nor hair he gave up the idea that he had wounded the animal and proposed to abandon the pursuit. At the instance of his associates the hunt was continued and in a short time a quantity of blood and hair was found against a tree, and a little further on lay the lifeless deer.

THE CANCAN IN COURT.

In the report of the suit for libel brought by Mr. Fairlie, manager of the St. James Theatre, London, against Mr. Blenkinsop for having published an article against his management of the theatre in Vanity Fair, the following occurs:

Miss Amelia Parfree was called. She said: I am forewoman to Mme. Auguste, the costumiere.

What is the regulation dress?—That depends upon the height of the lady. (A laugh) I prepared the dresses for the ladies at the St. James's The dresses were chosen from sketches in books, and they were made really rather longer than the sketches. Every single costume in every respect was perfectly decent.

Were any of the costumes "antediluvian?" I am sure I don't know what "antediluvian costumes" were (Laughter.)

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles: I am the proprietor of Vanity Fair. At the end of May I saw a letter from the plaintiff's solicitor threatening an action. I in consequence went to the theatre to see whether I thought the article just or whether I should offer reparation and apology. I have had experience of the drama as a spectator both abroad and here. My opinion of "Vert Vert" was that as a literary production it was simply contemptible; and as to the acting it was not acting at all. The plot seemed to me to be rather a jumble. The riparelle dance is simply the cancan under another name. It had all the indecency and none of the art of the cancan. (Laughter.) It was the cancan in its essential part.

Now describe the cancan.—That could only be done by dancing it, which I cannot do. (Laughter.) The witness then described the cancan and its meaning. He added: Having seen the riparelle, I determined to offer no apology, but to defend the action.

Mr. Albert Raimo: I was formerly composer of music, and am now a stock-broker; but I still compose music. I saw "Vert Vert." I could not make out anything about the music; it was a row," I think. (Laughter.) At one time half the band played one tune and half another, and the poor conductor lost his head. (Laughter). He put down his sitck. He could not conduct more, nor could I either. I saw very little of the riparelle. I went away. (A laugh.) I had had quite enough of the performance.

EXHIBITING THEIR JEWELRY.

A woman writes in the Boston Globe: "One day, on the trip up, when reading a magazine, my attention was attracted by the glitter of a gold bracelet, which, look where I would, flashed before my eyes, and further scrutiny revealed the fact that the young lady who wore it was particularly anxious that I should be attracted by it, and to further her design, began cutting the leaves of her magazine with a silver fruit knife. For the purpose of showing her that I was not particularly dazzled, in fact that there was another such in the world, I took a gold pencil from my pocket and marked a passage in my book, for my bracelet was equal to hers. Observing that fact she drew off her left glove and carefully arranged her vail, that I might not fail to see the heavily chased ring which encircled her finger. I could "go her one better" here; so, taking off my glove, I drew down the blind, flashing a rare topaz and a solitaire diamond before her appreciative eyes. She saw, and quickly pulling off her other glove displayed a splendid cluster diamond and a gigantic amethyst. I was slightly nonplussed, but, as she wore no earrings, I felt that after all I was even with her. At that instant she drew an elegant little watch from her belt, which she studied attentively two whole minutes, holding it up in full view, then turned to me as if to say, 'Well, go on.' I had done my best, and could not answer the challenge, but thought mournfully of my poor little locket in a drawer at home, with one side all jammed in. When, at last, the aggravating creature took a jewel-case from her satchel, and held up a lovely coral set, turning it this way and that to exhibit all its beauties, furtively glancing at me to be sure that I observed, I was utterly vanquished, completely routed, and so greatly absorbed in my book that I did not see a thing."

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.

A handsome young man stepped off the train at Kingston, a few days ago, and while the engine was letting off a few whiffs of extra steam, concluded to send a young lady close by a pine-apple by way of keeping his image fresh in her memory. He had rather a weakness for this young lady, and was therefore, particular in sending the finest pine-apple and wrapping it up in the finest paper. While bending over a table "grubbing up" something fine to put in the note to accompany the present, he failed to notice that a traveling drummer had laid a package upon a table, very similar in appearance to the pine-apple. In an unlucky moment he got hold of the drummer's package and innocently despatched it with his *billet doux* to the fair charmer, and again took his seat in the train wearing a smile of satisfaction beneath his moustache. But this smile was sad when the mother of the young lady entered the car about fifteen minutes later with a pair of soiled linen breeches flying pennant-like from her hand. Her eyes fell at once up on the offender. She wanted him to know that her daughter was not to be insulted in any such manner, and he had better explain himself without delay. The drummer here put in an appearance, and, comprehending the situation, dragged the pine-apple from his satchel, which he so innocently mistaken for his own bundle. A light broke on all parties and a general laguh broke out. The young lady got her pine-apple, and train rolled away, bearing a young man happy that the mistake had been so fortunately explained.

HORRIBLE IF TRUE.

A singular story of jealousy and revenge comes to us from Sicily. A beautiful young girl named Florina, who was the belle of a traveling circus, in which she figured as the lion tamer, had been for some time receiving the attentions of an athlete belonging to the same troupe. By some means she ascertained that he was not faithful to her, but had another lady love. No signs, however, of her painful discovery were allowed to escape. She still smiled sweetly upon him, but responded coldly to his ardent caresses. In her own bosom she planned a terible revenge. One evening recently when the performance had been unusually brilliant—after Florina had whipped the lions and forced them to be at her feet—she called her recreant lover aside and said to him: "Do you still love me?" "Always," he answered. "Do you know that I should die if you should devote yourself to another woman?" "What an idea!" responded the young man. "But I should first kill you," said Florina. "And how would you do that?" "Thus," cried the girl, at the same instant pushing him violently into the cage of the lions. They attacked the unfortunate man at once and tore him to pieces, while Florina urged them on with blows of her whip.

CHINAMEN'S BONES.

The unloading of an oblong pine box, curiously adorned with Chinese hieroglyphics, from the western bound train at the depot on Saturday, excited no little curiosity, the gratification of which brought out the fact that the contents were nothing more nor less than the remains of deceased Chinamen, promiscuously thrown together and boxed up for reshipment to the Flowery Kingdom. This box was from Corinne, Utah, and consigned to Ah Ching, Sacramento. When a sufficient number of these boxes, well filled, are gathered here to make a respectable invoice, they are forwarded to the proper agent in San Francisco and thence to their destination. It is said to be one of the most sacred obligations of companies who import coolies to return them, dead, or alive, to their native land; and it is curious to note with what zeal the remains are brought out, even in the most remote localities where they are known to have died.—[Sacramento Record.

JOSEPH HARPER, a centenarian, died in Georgetown, D. C., at the age of 106 years, on the 5th instant. Deceased had been blind for nearly eighty years.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

I live for those who love me,
For those I know are true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too.
For all human ties that bind me,
For the task by God assigned me,
For the bright hope left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story,
Who've suffered for my sake,
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, martyrs, patriots, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crown history's pages,
And time's great volume make.

I live to hail that season,
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone by gold—
When man to man united
And every wrong righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

I live to hold communion,
With all that is divine,
To feel there is a union,
'Twixt nature's heart and mine.
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfill each great design.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And await my spirit too.
For the wrongs that need resistance,
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

FULL-DRESS TOILETTES.

Parisian modistes delight this season in quaint and new combinations of color, and are fast discarding the familiar rose with pearl, or pink with blue and salmon, for fresher fancies and more daring arrangements. Extreme shades of one color and the pretty monotone dresses of several kindred hues are also abandoned for odd contrasts made up of a very light tint of one color with a dark shade of some opposite color, such as pale pink with chestnut brown, sky blue with seal brown, straw-color with garnet, or flesh pink with emerald green. Worth excels in devising these novel combinations, and is using them for the rich brocades of which we have already spoken. A favorite caprice of his associates dark gray with pale blue and cardinal red, forming a most unique and tasteful toilette. One of his dresses, prepared for New Year's Day, is made as follows: the trained skirt without a flounce is of dark gray brocade wrought in what is called fish-scale design, showing a tint of pale blue to brighten it. The tablier covering the front breadths is pale sky blue gros grain, trimmed across the foot with a black lace flounce laid over a blue silk pleating, and headed by applique flowers on white beaded tulle. On the upper part of this tabalier are two scarfs—one of blue gros grain, the other of brocade—crossing each other, and richly fringed. Down the sides are long-looped bows of the pale blue lined with deep cardinal red silk. The brocade basque has a pale blue vest bordered with black lace and the embroidered tulle. The back of the basque forms four loops which show cardinal facing. Long-looped bows of the blue with cardinal lining trim the front, back of neck, and sleeves. Point d' Alencon lace in neck and sleeves completes this most distinguished dress.

Brocades are fully restored to favor again, but instead of flowers and stripes the more novel designs, like coins and scales, are sought after. Velvet is also much used for full-dress toilettes and instead of black being used exclusively, colored velvets are worn, especially blue in its lightest and darkest shades. Satin is also in favor again. One of the richest satin dresses made this winter is in Spanish colors, viz., salmon with pink hues predominating, trimmed with scarlet geraniums.

Very stately dresses are made of the embossed velvets that come in deep positive colors—gray, violet, brown, and peacock-color. These have a soft repped surface, with arabesques of self-color in deep velvet pile. Like the rich materials just noted, these are used mostly as accessories of a dress rather than for a full toilette. Ostrich feather bands are its most effective trimmings. These velvets are new here, but were used by Worth last winter. They cost $10 a yard, and are used for carriage costumes and visiting toilettes as well as for dinner dresses.

High corsages are almost always made with fanciful basque-waists, though ladies with fine full figures like the plain corset waist extending smoothly over the hips, and laced behind. Transparent sleeves, short puffs, long shirred sleeves, and antique sleeves reaching just to the elbow are all worn with high waists. Young ladies select high corsages with short sleeves—a pretty and girlish fashion. The high neck may be heart-shaped, pointed, or square, and those cut three-quarter low and square are also in vogue. Low corsages are usually either pointed or else in corset shape, though very many imported dresses have the round Josephine waist. A bertha finishes the neck of low corsages, and the sleeves are as short as possible.

Trained skirts are of medium length, and cling closely to the figure in front. Shirred front breadths, elaborate tabliers of various kinds, and the wide flowing pleated back breadths are the conspicuous trimmings. There are few round over-skirts made with full-dress toilettes, but aprons of every shape are seen. A lace point, either black or white, forms the prettiest apron, and when put on with the back in front falls at once into fashionable shape. White beaded tulle aprons come in this design; they are edged with side-pleated tulle, and a flounce of the same trims the skirt of the colored silk dress.

Sashes must be uniquely arranged. The simple bow, with end streaming behind, or the scarf sash worn below the hips, will not answer now. More elaborate festooning is used, and scarcely any two are placed alike. Sometimes the wide faille ribbon starts high on the right side, and extends back and front to the left foot, where a bow holds the point; on other dresses there is a regular side trimming of a ladder of ribbon loops under each arm from the belt to the foot; while another fancy has the sash beginning on each side at the belt, festooned across the tournure, then draped to the end of the train, where it is tied in a great bow and attached to the skirt, instead of streaming out from it.

Snow-balls, chrysanthemums, geraniums, and apple blossoms are the flowers that find most favor this winter, not because they make as pretty garniture as more drooping flowers, but because they have been so little used. Many white dresses are trimmed with scarlet flowers, such as geraniums or poppies. Pink and scarlet together are also popular in geraniums and chrysanthemums for trimming white dresses, of which there are more worn than at any previous season. Another caprice is for variegated geranium garlands, and clusters made up of the rose-pink, the scarlet Lady Washington, white and amber colored geraniums, with embrowned foliage, or perhaps none at all. A cluster of pure white snow-balls is put on the corsages of colored silks that have no flowers elsewhere, and many white fresh toilettes without an atom of color have a full parure of dwarfed snow-balls; other white dresses have tricolor clusters of three chrysanthemums—pink, white, and crimson. The newest parures outline an apron, and sometimes there are triple garlands representing the stylish triple apron. Apple blossoms of whitish pink, with thick natural-looking woody stems, form lovely clusters for tulle and pale-tinted silk dresses. Some garlands are arranged across the waist from the right shoulder to the left of the belt, and from thence three vines are draped to form the tablier. Roses with loose soft petals are used alone, or else are mixed with violets, apple blossoms, or white lilacs. White lilies, with grass fringe, are also admired. Prices range from $5 to $25, according to style and quantity. Though most dresses are laden with flowers, there are exclusive tastes that are wearied of them, and for these the modistes use quantities of ribbons in bows of every conceivable shape, with the new French blond laces.

The French fashion of excluding lace from brides' dresses is adopted here, more especially for very young brides. Simple yet very stylish wedding dresses of white silk have a tulle overskirt made with lengthwise puffs down the entire front, and a vine of orange buds and blossoms between the puffs. The back of the overskirt is irregularly puffed, and clusters of flowers are set about on it. The lower skirt has a wide silk flounce edged and headed with a tulle pleating, and a vine of blossoms also heads it. The basques is of plain silk, or is covered with lenghwise puffs of tulle. A vine of flowers trims the neck, and a spray extends down the centre of the back. The youthful bride-maids look appropriately dressed in muslin with Valenciennes trimming and lavender, rose, pink, or scarlet flowers and sashes, no two of which are alike.

The novelty in thin fabrics for very young ladies and for bride-maids' dresses is white Chambery gauze in checks and half-inch blocks, with open figures like embroidery in the centres of each block. This gauze is combined with pink or blue silk of pale shades, forming transparent sleeves, over-skirt, and flounces on a cuirass and train of the silk. These square figures for gauzes are newer than stripes or damask patterns, though stripes of three different widths are much used in a single dress, viz., narrow stripes for the cuirass, very broad stripes for the over-skirt and medium stripes for the pleated flounces.

Another novelty seized upon by bride-maids is the beaded tulle over dresses, all wrought and spangled with white jet. They are worn over dresses of plain white tulle, with pink or blue crape sashes tied low down, fichus to match, and bouquets of blue forget-me-nots, convolvuli of blue and pink together, or else sprays and fringe of pink acacia.

Pearl, gray, maroon, and ashes-of-roses are the colors worn by mothers when accompanying their daughters to the altar. A handsome toilette worn by a brunette matron on such an occasion is of very light pearl-colored silk, and partly of plum-color, with cardinal red roses for garniture. The shirred front breadths of the skirt are of pearl-color; the back of the train in a great quadruple fold is of the darkest shade, trimmed with long-looped bows of the pearly hue. Down each side is a wide flounce of black lace, held by the dark red roses. The basque is dark, with pearl-colored sleeves. Roses in corsage and coiffure. Diamond ornaments.

The English fashion of bride-maids without groomsmen is followed this winter. The ushers who seat the guests escort the bride-maids. The ushers wear full dress always, even when the groom is attired in English morning costume. A small square bow of white gros-grain ribbon, with perhaps a white rose-bud in it, is worn in the breast of the usher's coat.

NOVELTIES IN LACES.

Merchants have imported colored silk guipure laces for polonaises and over dresses. The designs are the usual small guipure figures in squares, stripes, and stars, and the colors represented are blue, brown, and white. This net is three-fourths of a yard wide, and is to be made up over silk of the same shade. The price is $5 50 a yard. Machine-made guipure edgings to match in color and figure are only 35 cents a yard.

A novelty in garniture lace is Point de Bruges, with medallions of round point or of Valenciennes, with leaves and bouquets in the centre, and a charming frame-work of the frost-like Bruges point around each. These cost from $15 to $30 a yard for trimming widths of about three inches. Duchesse point lace is again very much in favor for trimming evening silks, for handkerchiefs, fichus, and all fine lingerie. It costs from $4 75 a yard upward in garniture widths.

Among made-up laces are Valenciennes over dresses, to be worn over white silk by brides. These consist of an apron and cuirass made of lengthwise strips of insertion edged on each side with narrow lace, and finished with a deep flounce. A white gros grain sash ties the apron behind on the silk train, and the combination of Valenciennes and glistening silk is in French taste, and very pretty. Sometimes muslin flounces edged with Valenciennes are added on the silk skirt. The expenses of such an over dress is not easily calculated, as the prices of laces vary; sixty-five yards of insertion are required, with ninety yards of narrow edging, and forty-three yards of wide lace.

VARIETIES.

Excellent warm and water-proof leggings for ladies and children are now made of the new gossamer water-proof which is India rubber, and warmly lined with wadding and Canton flannel. They cost from $2 50 to $3 a pair according to quality.

A useful novelty is a frame of gutta-percha with a pin attached for holding cravat and sash bows. The ribbon is passed between the bars of the frame and is formed into well shaped bows without being crushed or defaced by pins. The pin at the back then fastens it to the dress as in any ordinary brooch. This is welcome to many people who can not tie bows tastefully, and is also a good plan for keeping children's sahes securely and properly tied. Price 50 cents.

A cuirass or sleeveless jacket made entirely of jet beads strung together in latticed pattern is worn over black silk dresses. It glistens like a coat of mail, and costs $50. There are also aprons of the same netted jet, collars, cuffs, and epaulets.

An inexpensive trifle for $1 25 is a fringe necklace of dull jet beads. The strands of beads are twisted, and are much deeper in front than behind. A clasp fastens the back.

New veils are of plain black tulle edged with a beaded fringe, or else with fringe tipped with jet.

Something new and pretty in neckties is a desideratum realized in those of China crape, with lengthwise rows of insertion in the rounded ends separated by embroidered bands of the crape: price $2 50.

The newest colored lingerie has applied figures of striped percale edged with button-hole stich on plain white linen. Some of these are very quaint and stylish.

VARIETIES.

TALK about calls before the curtain—Patti was called out sixty times by a $7,500 house at St. Petersburg.

A LARGE number of cats in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., have recently died from what is supposed to be trichina.

MRS. ALICE COOLEY died at Brookfield, Mass., on New Year's Day, aged one hundred years. The day of her death was the seventy-fifth anniversary of her wedding day.

A NEW HAVEN woman got so mad at the mismanagement of the Townsend Bank, where she had $500 deposited, that she put her baby in the stove, and they've had to send her to an asylum.

A THIEF was arrested in England the other day who admitted his guilt and asked that sentence be passed as a protection to himself and the public. "For," said he, "it is a terrible thing that a fellow like me should be going about."

"PAPA is dead!" suddenly exclaimed the little daughter of Mr. Jones, a surveyor in the Nova Scotia Government employ, the other day. The mother hushed the child, but in a few minutes the little one repeated the words emphatically. During the same day intelligence came that the father had been drowned while attempting to cross a small lake on the ice.

ANOTHER clergyman (colored) is under a cloud. This time it is the Rev. Luke Miles, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Norwich, Conn. He has "stepped down and out" with a considerable sum of money belonging to his congregation, and which was raised for the building of a new church. There is said to be a "lady in the case" also.

A YOKOHAMA correspondent saw European ladies, elegantly dressed in full evening costume, on their way to some dinner party in a baby cart drawn by stout coolies whose only clothing was the tattooing upon their backs and breech-cloths, four inches wide. One doesn't mind it after a while, but at first it seems very odd. So it did to see a naked coolie operating a sewing machine.—[Boston Post.

A DUBLIN cabman has made his appearance in a police court for having, while under the influence of whisky, driven his cab, with five women in it, into the canal. The cold water appears to have revived a part of his senses, but his only regret to the constable who came to his rescue was: "Save the mare, never mind the women." Two of the latter are not expected to survive the shock and fright.

A SINGULAR story of disappointed love is recorded in Paris. A young man of good family, whose name Figaro withholds, became violently attached to a Countess, who refused to receive his addresses. When all hope was gone the poor fellow took to drinking and inhaling ether. This operated so powerfully on his brain that he became insane, and on the 10th of December was taken to the Ivry Insane Asylum. While being conveyed to the madhouse the young man was continually shrieking, "Take me to my Countess? I want to see my Countess?

A BOY in Lancaster, Pa., 14 years old, broke his arm in a curious way, a day or two ago. He was snow-balling with other boys, and expressed a determination to throw a snow-ball over the top of a bell-tower. He made several unsuccessful attempts, and in making a final "good effort" the bone of his right arm was broken square off between the elbow and shoulder. He was standing in the middle of the street at the time, and had no opportunity of striking it against any outside obstacle, and there seems to be no doubt that the bone was fractured by an unusual exertion of muscular force. The other boys say that "his arm cracked like a pistol."

A CITIZEN of Hartford, Conn., has a Bartlett pear tree which is a natural barometer. On one side of the tree is a crack or seam, extending to the ground, a distance of about six feet. In winter the seam opens or partly shuts, according to the temperature, while in the summer it closes tightly. Friday morning, when the thermometer marked zero, the crevice opened fully half an inch; but Saturday morning, with the thermometer at 20 degrees, it had closed to one quarter of an inch. In extreme cold weather this summer-tight seam will open an inch.

THE brewers of Cincinnati are using corn meal and rice flour mixed with the usual barley malt in making lager beer. At least these substances go there in large quantities, presumably for that purpose, although neither of the brewers will admit that he is a consumer. Rice is cheaper than barley, as it contains more starch, but it imparts to the beer an unpleasant aftertaste. Corn gives a peculiar sweetness that is disliked by most beer drinkers. Any adulteration of lager is resented by the western Germans, and consequently there is much excitement in Cincinnati.

NEAR to Colombo, in India, a snake, seeing a parrot in a cage, had made its way to a place where it could make an attack upon the parrot. A child observing this, and not knowing the danger, grasped the snake by the tail, while the snake and the parrot attacked each other. Just then an elder sister, observing the little one in danger, snatched the child away, and in so doing pulled the snake out of the cage. At this moment a dog came up and among them all they despatched the snake. The dog, the snake and the parrot all died from the effects of the encounter, but neither of the girls received any injury.

Weekly Post.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875.

THERE are those in Pittsburgh who even wish the Taxpayers Union were dead.

HON. S. S. COX seems to be gaining in the Speakership and the contest is narrowing down to Kerr and Cox.

CONGRESSMAN STORM, of Pennsylvania, refused to be bought by the Pacific Mail. He was a Democrat and voted against it.

THE people are effectually disgusted with our epauleted satrap, gift-taker and salary grabber, and clamor for a statesman for President.

JNO. W. FORNEY only received $25,000 of the Pacific Mail Subsidy and now finds it convenient to be absent in Europe doing up the Centennial. We hope there is no Ring in this business.

THE audacious attempt of the military satrap, General Grant, to wipe out civil government in the South will prove a failure. The people everywhere are protesting and must finally triumph.

THE Radical press was willing to bridge over Grant's inexperience in civil office by giving him a double salary, yet are quite concerned about Speaker Patterson, lest he should fall below the high standard of qualifications left us by Republican Legislatures.

WE call attention to an article in another column relating to the financial affairs of Henry Clews & Co., the Radical bankers who used to issue their proclamation just before the elections. They owe some $150,000 to unsecured creditors in this vicinity, who were duped by those blatant demagogues.

EVERY Ring organ in Pennsylvania is in favor of military rule. The leaders of the Ring clamor for it. This is perfectly natural. Their own future salvation from the doom of felons depends upon the overthrow of civil government. There is not a public thief, a robber of the public treasury in all the land, but is anxious for a renewal of civil war. Their only hope is borne upon the point of the bayonet. The only hope of the people is in the peaceful triumph of the Constitution and civil government.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR was derided by certain Radicals for taking a better measure of the Usurper Grant, than any other man in the country. It was he who said; if Grant is elected President he would never leave the chair alive, and everybody knows that Grant, even to the establishment of military despotism and destroying civil government is doing his level best to hold on as chief executive. But the honest yeomanry of the country have declared otherwise and the tyrant must get down and out.

THAT NEW REBELLION.

The soul of the Gazette was stirred to its uttermost depths yesterday morning and it flamed out with sulphurous head lines over "Still Another Rebellion," in West Virginia. It published the following dispatch from Charleston, West Virginia, with head lines:

STILL ANOTHER REBELLION.

ANARCHY IN CHARLESTON, W. VA.

NEGRO LEGISLATORS NOT ALLOWED TO TAKE THEIR SEATS—THE PRESIDENT CALLED ON FOR TROOPS.

Send troops here at once. Not a single negro is allowed to take his seat. The utmost anarchy prevails. What must I do?

(Signed) H W. BRAZEE.
United States District Commissioner.

The martial ardor of the Gazette was roused and its gunpowder editor was busily engaged all day yesterday in fulminating a military programme for our sister State. Its appearance this morning will depend materially on circumstances. The Gazette's new Rebellion is based entirely upon the practical joke of a wag, Mr. H. W. Brazee. There were no negroes elected to the West Virginia Legislature, and as a matter of course they did not take their seats. We hope that Grant will tell Mr. Brazee what he shall do, but what will the Gazette do when it awakes to the mournful fact that there is not "Still Another Rebellion?"

HEDGING.

It is very evident that Grant is trying to "hedge" for the purpose of keeping up his show of imperial dignity, and at the same time saving his Cabinet from dissolution; for with all the denials and doctored reports that are industriously sent out from Washington, it is very evident that the Cabinet is badly divided on Grant's military policy, with strong indications that Fish, Bristow and Jewell wil withdraw. Vice-President Wilson does not hesitate to express his undisguised horror at it, and the thick-and-thin leaders have not been able to force the caucus into the support of the usurper's latest attempt at centralization.

The Republican press of the country has spoken against the rule of the sword. It is only the post-offices and other Federal office-holders who have endorsed it. Here it Pittsburgh and elsewhere, the voice of the Ring papers is but the voice of Federal patronage, and the most of these post-office and Custom-House newspapers, would strive to retain their patronage by applauding Grant if he would head a party of body snatchers and go to Mt. Vernon and rifle the grave of Washington of its honored occupant.

Papers of this ilk gauge their patriotism by the largesses bestowed by the Federal government, and are ready to endorse any monstrous act of the President to secure their continuance. Hence it does not surprise us to hear our own local contemporaries and a score or two of journals beside, clamoring for blood and endorsing Grant's subversion of civil government, with the same vim that characterized them when they demanded the impeachment of Andrew Johnson because he removed one of his contumacious ministers from office. We would suggest to the Gazette and Commercial that they go back to their files of 1868 and reproduce a few of their editorials on the danger of a President assuming dictatorial powers in which they exhaust all their eloquence in proving that it is treason for a President to remove from office one of his personal advisers, much less drive a State Legislature into the street at the point of the bayonet.

But of course they will not do this. Consistency is not one of their characteristics. They keep one eye askew for official pap, and let patriotism, constitutional liberty and consistency go to the dogs. To edit a postoffice, the government printing or a consulship is the height of their ambition. They could condemn Andrew Johnson for trying to regulate his own household affairs, and endorse Grant when he sends his bayonets to New Orleans to unseat a Legislature that is politically obnoxious to him.

SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF IT.

Grant's attempt to place the military over the civil power has aroused the business men of Louisville as it should those of Pittsburgh. On Friday a special meeting of the Board of Trade was held to consider the condition of affairs in Louisiana and other States with a view to showing the effect of the depressing circumstances on the business in Louisville, and also to offer the sympathies of Louisville people to their more unfortunate brethren in New Orleans. The following was adopted as expressive of the views of the meeting:

The members of the Board of Trade have observed with the most lively interest the course of public and private affairs in the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana. Our commercial, financial and social interests are so closely bound to those of our sister city and State that ruin to them is deep injury to us. Destruction to their prosperity and progress inflicts galling wounds upon our material interests, and we have and do earnestly sympathize with them, and cherish an anxious desire as citizens and as members of this board to extend the hand of friendship and neighborly assistance in all lawful and proper modes of relief: therefore

Resolved, That deeply impressed with the importance of the subject and the necessity for early and wise action, we earnestly ask the attention of the public men of Kentucky, in State and Federal Councils, and more than all, of the people, in their ultimate right, to guide and control the Government, to the overwhelming importance of the crisis and the pressing need for prompt, wise, firm and lawful action for the restoration to the people of a suffering city and State of their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

HON. D.W. VOORHEES.

The following letter from this distinguished gentleman who has been a prominent candidate for the United States Senate in Indiana, is highly interesting:

"HOTEL BATES, January 9, 1875.

"TO HON. B. F. HAVENS—*My Dear Sir:* The fact that Judge Holman has become a candidate for the Senate at a late day in the canvass divides the support I would otherwise have received. With three candidates in the field, and perhaps more to be added in certain contingencies, the contest is likely to be prolonged, and may become bitter and injurious to the peace and success of the Democratic party in Indiana, both during the present session of the Legislature and hereafter before the people.

"You are aware that I have been fully determined from the first that I would, under no circumstances, be a party to a contest which threatened such results; and now, when the most vital liberties of American citizens and the most sacred institutions of free government are openly assailed and destroyed by the lawless and atrocious tyranny of the party of power at Washington, the unity and consolidation of all the elements of the Democratic party become more important than ever before. As my contribution to this desirable end, and in order to promote harmony and concert of action in our ranks in the future, I hereby authorize you to withdraw my name from the Senatorial contest. In doing so, I desire to express my sense of the personal courtesy so universally extended to me by the supporters of my distinguished opponents since our meeting in this city. I shall carry with me not a single unpleasant feeling of personal disappointment.

"To the generous and devoted friends who have gathered around me in this contest I have no words adequate to express to the deep and lasting gratitude of a heart which never forgot a favor or a friend. I will bear with me through life the most grateful recollection of their unfaltering fidelity and support. Very faithfully your friend,

"'D. W. VOORHEES."

This letter cannot fail to raise Mr. Voorhees to a still higher point in the estimation of the people of Indiana, where he is so well known and his abilities are so fully appreciated. It shows that selfishness is not a part of his nature, and that he believes that patriotism is a much higher duty than the scramble for office. Mr. Voorhees' chances for election were quite as good as those of his competitors, and in retiring from the contest for sake of harmony and united action, he achieved an honor that is not to be rated second to the Senatorship itself. Mr. Voorhees is in the prime of life, and the people of Indiana will remember him in good time.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Grant's message comes about up to public expectation. It is a miserable, pettifogging document, in which he tries to justify his criminal conduct and shirk the responsibility by putting it upon the shoulders of Congress. In all his long tissue of false assumptions in which he berates the Democrats and Conservatives and endorses the Radical carpet-baggers, he says not one word in favor of the crushed, robbed, tax-ridden people of the South who are ruled over by robbers as shown by the indictments against them for forgery, larceny and perjury.

He has nothing but coarse abuse for the unfortunate people who groan under the worst form of despotism ever imposed upon any people, and nothing to say against the scoundrels who have stolen hundreds of millions in the shape of railway bonds and increased indebtedness, and every form of robbery that could be conceived. He justifies his original recognition of the Kellogg usurpation on the cowardly, skulking ground that Congress did not compel him to undo his work of infamy, when it is known to Congress, the President and the country, that Kellogg has not and had not the slightest claim to the office he usurped.

He gives official sanction to the crimes of the Casey-Packard Returning Board of 1872, and the last one whose infamous frauds precipitated the present troubles, and declares his readiness to let loose the dogs of war upon all who protest against it. Under the pettifogging plea that his military satraps were not lawyers, he tries to justify his own brutal and unconstitutional orders that they could not help but obey.

With hypocritical appeals to his official oath he justifies its violation on the cowardly plea that Congress did not restrain him from committing perjury and overturning the civil government of the State. Taken altogether, the message is a cold-blooded, cowardly, skulking, pettifogging, hypocritical justification for violations of the Constitution, which he confesses. It is a partisan harangue that will drive his own party into antagonism to him, and is an insult upon Congress, that most penitentiary convicts would fling back into his teeth, but which the Radical leaders will no doubt pocket and get down in the dust and lick the besotted tyrant's feet.

MINOR NOTES.

VINNIE REAM has received the contract for the Farragut statue, Mrs. Farragut and General Sherman voting for and Secretary Robeson against her.

SCHUMAKER, the ex-Congressman, says that Irwin gave him a Pacific Mail check for $275,000 with instructions to have it broken into smaller checks. Now, who received the pieces?—Cin Enquirer.

SENATOR WEST, of Louisiana, fears that assassins are plotting against the life of the President, and said so in the Senate on Monday. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, scouted the idea, and said it was "the airiest bubble ever formed in an empty head."

ACCORDING to an interview in the Herald, exPresident Johnson says: "Grant is a little man, not only physically, but mentally, and so is Sheridan a little man; a little upstart. It would not require a very remarkable pair of scales to measure the brains of either combined."

THE Administration organs are very anxious that Congress shall order a new election in Louisiana and thus lift President Grant out of his trouble. They are already weary of defending Sheridan's bulletins; especially since it so evident that the more the people think of them the madder they get.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal says: "The Custom-Custom at Omaha is one of Mullett's pet performances. It is built of of stone obtained in Ohio from a quarry owned by Mullett's father, while there is an inexhaustible quantity of excellent limestone for building purposes all about Omaha. Jobbery somewhere about this structure. It cost half a million."

IT is perhaps not generally known that the Governor of Pennsylvania receives a higher salary than the executive of any other state in the union. Kellogg comes next to drawing $8,000 from the impoverished treasury of Louisiana, while Mr. Tilden accepts $4,000 as sufficient remuneration for administering the gubernatorial duties of a great state like New York.

MOBILE Register: The negroes in the vicinity of Citronelle have adopted a new mode to prevent stealing and other species of crime among their element. A few days ago two or three of them were suspected of stealing and they were caught, tied to a tree, and after being compelled to acknowledge the stealing, they were severely whipped by the leading negroes. Here are plain cases of intimidation and food for the "investigating committee."

N. Y. HERALD: Pennsylvania calls upon Governor Hartranft to address the Legislature in as manly tones as those of Governors Allen, Gaston, Brown and Woodson. No doubt he will do so, unless he has forgotten what he said it his last Message:—"In no event and under no circumstances should a military be used until the power of the civil authority it exhausted and the outbreak assumes proportions of such magnatude that these officers would be powerless to overcome it."

THE Rev. John William Henry Johnson, of Elizabeth, N. J., has been convicted of chicken stealing, and thus expressed himself thereupon:

Now you see ef dey'd let me talk I'd got cleah, suah; but dey wouldn't do it. Dis yer's a false report, an' it's hurt me bad. Jis' look how my good name has been hurt. Fo' you see when a man robs yo' of youah puss he steals trash, but when he takes youah good name he takes away ebbryting—ebbryting! An'I loss a heap of money, too. I loss $150 since I been heah, fo' jist dat week when I was 'rested I sent $200 to my partner in Richmond, to buy tobacco.

SHERIDAN'S LAST DISPATCH.

Blood! blood! blood!!!
I'm hungry and thirsty and weary—
Starving to death—I've had nothing to eat
Since my brush, so long and dreary,
'Gainst the squaws of the Piegan race!
From a hundred or so,
The blood would not flow,
As I lapped it, sufficient to color my face!

The babies were juicy and tender,
But hardly made muscle and bone;
Give me blood that is tougher and stronger,
Meat that will strengthen the tone
Of my stomach, and nerve
My intent not to swerve
From my meal till I've sucked the last bone.

Blood! blood! blood!
Oh, give me a dainty White Leaguer;
Just a hint, and a human shall fall
At the click of the faithful trigger.
Banditti them all!
Don't sign my recall,
Let me gorge and grow bigger and bigger.
LOUISIANA.

—N. O. Bulletin.

HENRY CLEWS AND COMPANY.

THEIR ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The schedule of the assets and liabilities of the firm of Henry Clews & Co., of New York shows that they owe $4,971,-297.25. Their assets consist mainly of railroad stocks, and at par value, amount to $5,515,631.83. Debts to the amount of $3,457,747.15 are secured by pledge of these stocks, the balance of the creditors having no security. It is very doubtful if their secured creditors could be full paid out of the assets of the firm, let alone the large amount due parties who hold no security whatever. When it is remembered that this mushroom concern has been lifted into credit and consequence by the United States government, and thus enabled to impose itself upon the confidence of thousands of customers, it may be considered another boon of paternal government which we have to be thankful for.

Among the Pennsylvania creditors who are unsecured, we note the following:

G. S. Barker & Co., New Brighton	$14,446 69
Butler Savings Bank, Butler	4,185 51
Diamond Savings Bank, Allegheny	2,300 04
C. S Green, Lycoming county	3,542 02
R. E. & H. Hoopes, New Brighton	5,153 61
Dime Savings Bank, Lebanon	12,240 07
Lee burg National Bank, Leechburg	1,144 98
Thomas Mellon & Son' Pittsburgh	1,318 51
Wm. Maher, Blairsville	4,924 16
People's Saving Bank, Allegheny	3,355 66
People's Savings Bank, Tidioute	3,973 17
Producers' and Manufacturers' Bank, Titusville	1,136 20
Powell & Co., Williamsport	1,475 64
Sandy Lake Savings Bank	2,365 94
Sharon Saving Bank	1,170 71
St. Petersburg Savings Bank	10,073 76
J. J. Thompson & Co., Lemont	2,295 66
G. A. Torrance & Co., Connelisville	2,265 94
Tamaqua Banking and Trust Association	1,938 02
Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank	1,399 01
R. W. Todd, Lancaster	2,086 01
Wood, Flanagan & Co., Wilkesbarre	2,334 10
F. M. Lewis, Philadelphia	146 59
Brown & Gray, Wilkesbarre	49,654 91
C. A. Boone, Shickshinny	8,988 11
New Milford Savings Bank	3,170 49

Among the personal creditors of Henry Clews are the following:

R. Arthers, Brookville	$1,893 79
Casement Savings Bank, Union city	2,657 54
Diamond Savings Bank Allegheny	326 27
Discount and Deposit Bank, Clarion	3,691 62
State Bank Harrisburg	365 42
International Bank, Pittsburgh	229 22
John C. Motz & Co., Milhelm	2,862 40
L. F. M'Laughlin, Spring	2,334 64

Among the secured creditors are:

E. D. Haines & Co., West Chester	5,000 00
M. J. Kels, Philadelphia	3,257 00
B. F. Fleniken Waynesburg	4,332 18
St. Petersburg Savings Bank	8,547 39

The firm of Clews, Habich & Co., are secured for $687,000 and the new firm of Henry Clews & Co., for $160,000.

THE OUTRAGE PREMEDITATED.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The use of the United States army to prevent the organization of the Louisiana Legislature was not an unconsidered act provoked by the exigence of an unexpected emergency. It was part of a deliberate plot to stifle self-Government in that State and insall in power friends of the President who had been repudiated at the polls. So bold were the parties to this infamous design that they made no secret of their villainous intentions. As long ago as the 26th of November we published conspicuously the following warning:

"We learn from very trustworthy sources that it is the purpose of the carpet-bag authorities in Louisiana to count in the Republicans candidates for State officers, with a majority if not all of the Republicans who ran for Congress, and a sufficient number of the defeated nominees to the Legislature to control that body, and thereby prevent the impeachment of Kellogg and secure the United States Senator. Grant is in the plot, and has agreed to carry it through with the bayonets of the army."

How fully the prediction then made has been verified by the events of the present month! The Returning Board, a fraudulent creation of a spurious Government, under the protection of Federal bayonets, began the work of altering the election returns to suit their wishes; and when, owing to unforseen circumstances which they had neglected to provide against, their web of fraud proved ineffectual, owing to there being a Conservative majority in the lower House when the Legislature assembled, troops entered the Hall of Representatives by orders from Washington, and accomplished by force what the schemers had failed to attain by their frauds.

The people should distinctly understand that this is not a question of the preservation of order in New Orleans, but of a conspiracy against the property and liberties of the people, the chief conspirator being the President of the United States.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

Grant's Message Forthcoming at Last.

Capture of the State House by Federal Forces Justified.

Southern Outrages Dwelt Upon at Length.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1875.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following answer to a Senate resolution of the eighth inst., asking for information as to any interference by any military officer of any part of the army of the United States with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana or either branch thereof, and also inquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that State hostile to the government thereof, and intent on overthrowing such government by force. To say that lawless men, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its organization under the reconstruction acts is only to repeat what has become well known as a part of its unhappy history, but it may be proper here to refer to

THE ELECTION OF 1868

by which the Republican vote of the State through fraud and violence was reduced to a few thousands and the bloody riots of 1866 and 1868, to show that the disorders there are not due to any recent cause, or to any late action of the Federal authorities preparatory to the election of 1872. A shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns, after many colored citizens had been denied registration and others deterred by fear from casting their ballots.

KELLOGG NOT SATISFIED WITH THE ELECTION—SUIT INSTITUTED.

When the time came for a final canvass of the votes, in view of the foregoing facts, Wm. P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit upon the equity side of the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana and against Warmoth and others who had obtained possession of the returns of the election, representing that several thousand voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that steps might be taken to have their votes counted and for general relief. To enable the Court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations, a temporary restraining order was issued against the defendant, which was at once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed.

AN ATTEMPT TO DEFEND THE ACTION OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

These proceedings have been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal Judiciary with the election of State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and under the second section of that amendment providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation, an act was passed on the 31st of May, 1870, and amended in 1871, the object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgement of suffrage of citizens on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and it has been held by all the federal judges before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Strong of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by this amendment and these acts extends to the State as well as to other elections. That it is the duty of the Federal Courts to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof is too clear for controversy. Section fifteen of said act, after numerous provisions therein to prevent an evasion of the fifteenth amendment provides that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the provision of said act and of the act in amendment thereof. Congress seems to have contemplated equitable as well as legal proceedings to prevent the denial of suffrage to colored citizens, and it may be safely asserted that if Kellogg's bill in the above named case does not present a case for the equitable interposition of the Court, that no such case can arise under the act. That the Courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections so as to maintain political equality and rights therein, irrespective of race or color is comparatively a new, and to some seems to be a startling idea, but it results as clearly from the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution, and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment, as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the 13th amendment to the Constitution.

AN ADMISSION—SOME ACTS OF THE JUDGE DECLARED ILLEGAL.

While the jurisdiction of the court, in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth and others is clear to my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the judge in that and the kindred case of Antoine were illegal but while they are so held and considered, it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of his court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order. Doubtless, the judge of this court made

GRAVE MISTAKES,

but the law allows the chancellor great latitude not only in punishing those who condemn his orders and injunctions, but in preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judiciously forbidden Whatever may be said or thought of these matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted, and as said acts specially provides for the use of the army and navy when necessary to force the judical process arisen thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the Court resulting from these proceedings.

THE RECOGNITION OF KELLOGG.

Through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized with Wm. P. Kellogg as Governor, which, in the discharge of my duty under section 4, article 4 of the Constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain, nor any more certain that his competitor McEnery, was chosen. The election was

A GIGANTIC FRAUD,

and there are no reliable returns of the result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and in my opinion has more right to it than his competitor. On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which they say they are satisfied by the testimony that the manipulation of that election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to twenty thousand votes, and they add that to recognize the McEnery government would be recognizing a government based upon fraud in defiance of the wishes and intention of the voters of the States. We assume the correctness of the statement in this report, as they seem to have been generally accepted by the country.

ORIGIN OF ALL THE TROUBLE.

The great crime in Louisiana about which so much has been done and said is, that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of twenty thousand votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly on fraud and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State.

Misinformed and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to displace by force in some points of the State the appointees of Governor Kellogg, and on the 13th of April, in an effort of that kind, a butchery of citizens was committed at Colfax, which in bloodthirstiness and barbarity is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put the matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods of the United States Circuit Court to the jury on the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank and others in New Orleans in March, 1874. He said: "In the case on trial, there are many facts not in controversy. I proceed to state some of them, in the presence and hearing of counsel on both sides, and if I state, as a conceded fact, any matter that is disputed, they can correct me. After stating the origin of the difficulty, which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the parish Judge and Sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office and their attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting, in which quite a number of negroes were killed, the Judge states that most of those who were killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the blacks had lifted the boards and taken refuge under the Court House. They were all captured. About thirty-seven men were taken prisoners. The number is not definitely fixed. They were kept under guard until dark. They were led out two by two and shot. Most of the men were shot to death. A few were wounded, not mortally, and by pretending to be dead were afterwards, during the night, able to make their escape. Among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictment. The dead bodies of the negroes killed in this affair were left unburried till Tuesday, April 15th, when they were buried by a deputy marshall and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol shot wounds, the great majority in the heart and some in the back of the head. In addition to the dead found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the Court House. Six dead bodies, found under the warehouse, were all shot in the heart but one or two, which were shot in the breast. The only men injured from the beginning of these troubles to their close were Hadnot and Harris. The Court House and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Caseabat, after the affair, ever demanded the office for which they had a set up claim, but the Register continued to act as Parish Judge.

These are the facts in this case, as I understand them to be admitted. To hold the people of Louisiana generally responsible for these atrocities would not be a fact, but it is a lamentable fact that insufferable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called Conservative papers of the State not only justified the massacre but denounced as Federal tyranny and despotism the attempt of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciations ring through the country about office holding and election matters in Louisiana while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice, and no way can be found in this boasted land of civilization and christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime.

THE COUSHATTA AFFAIR ALSO DWELT UPON.

Not unlike this was the massacre in August last. Several Northern young men of capital and enterprise had started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta. Some of them were Republicans and office-holders under Kellogg. They were, therefore, doomed to death. Six of them were seized and carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the Conservative press of the State denounced all efforts to that end and boldly justified the crime.

Many murders of a like character have been committed in individual cases which cannot here be detailed: For example, Crawford, Judge of the parish and District Attorney of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State, on their way to Court were shot from their horses by men in ambush on the 8th of October, 1873, and the wife of the former, in a communication to the Department of Justice, tells a piteous tale of the prosecutions of her husband, because he was a Union man; of efforts made to seize those who had committed a crime, which, to use her language, left two widows and nine orphans desolate.

THESE CRIMES NOT CHARGEABLE TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA IN GENERAL.

To say that the murder of a negro or a white Republican is not considered a crime in Louisiana would probably be unjust to a great part of the people, but, it is true, that a great number of such murders have been committed, and no one has been punished therefor, and manifestly adds to them the spirit of hatred and violence which is stronger than law. Representations having been made to me that the presence of troops in Louisiana was unnecessary, and that there was no danger of public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently, early in last summer the troops were withdrawn from the State with the exception of a small garrison at New Orleans barracks. It was stated that a comparative state of quiet had supervened political excitement as to Louisiana affairs, and seemed to be dying out, but the November election was approaching and it was necessary for party purposes that the flame should be relighted.

THE EVENTS OF LAST SEPTEMBER.

Accordingly, on the 14th of September, D. Penn, claiming he was elected Lieutenant Governor, in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and to drive away the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leagues, armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor of the State made a formal requisition upon the President in pursuance of an act of 1795, and section four, article four, of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On that day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, but before the proclamation was published in New Orleans the organized and armed forces, organizing a usurping government had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the Government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city. The streets of the city were stained with blood.

All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished, and although steps were taken to prevent the intimidation of Republican voters at the election, the following is a specimen of the means used: On the 4th of October, eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport. We the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, in obedience to a request of the Shreveport Campaign club, agree to use every endeavor to get our employes to vote the People's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal so to do, or in case they vote the Radical ticket, to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts.

On the same day another large body of persons published in the same place a paper, in which they used the following language:

"We, the undersigned merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the great importance of securing a good and honest government to the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planters nor to any planter the coming year, who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the Radical ticket in the coming election."

A PLEA FOR THE RETURNING BOARD.

I have no information of the proceedings of the Returning Board for said election which may not be found in its report, which has been published. But it is a matter of public information that a great part of the time taken to canvass the votes was consumed by the arguments of lawyers, several of whom represented each party before the Board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this Board were not in accordance with the laws under which they add. Whether in excluding from their count certain returns they were right or wrong, is a question that depends upon the evidence they had before them. But it is very clear that the law gives them the power, if they choose to exercise it, of deciding that way, and prima facie the persons whom they return as elected are entitled to the offices for which they were candidates.

GRANT AGAIN ON THE DEFENSIVE—HE DEFENDS THE ACTION OF THE MILITARY.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana, on the fourth inst., I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that time and published. My first information was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no orders, or suggestions were ever given to any military officer in that State upon that subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States, with the organization of State Legislature, or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case, not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference by the authority of the general government ought to be permitted, or can be justified. But there are circumstances connected with the late legislative imbroglio in Louisiana which seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter, knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence, and aid in its suppression.

Troops had been sent to the State under the requisition of the Governor. As other disturbances seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there to render the Executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable the moment Federal support should be withdrawn. Prior to, and with a view to the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves together in armed bodies, called White Leagues, and at the same time, threats were made in the Democratic journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards, which very naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters. By section 8, of the Act of February 28, 1871, it is made the duty of United States Marshals and their deputies at the polls, where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress, to keep the peace and prevent any violation of the so-called enforcement acts and other offences against the laws of the United States, upon a requisition of the Marshal of Louisiana, and in view of said armed organization and other portentous circumstances, I caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities of the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties, and aid in the enforcement of the State laws. The officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Government for that purpose.

JUSTIFIES THE ACTION OF THE MILITARY IN CAPTURING THE LEGISLATURE.

Each branch of a legislative assembly is the Judge of the election and qualifications of its own members, but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent any organization by those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State Executive to interpose, if requested by a majority of the members elect, to suppress the disturbance, and enable the persons elected to organize the House. Any exercise of this power would be justifiable under the most extraordinary circumstances, and it would then be the duty of the Governor to call upon the constabulary, or if necessary, the military force of the State.

But with reference to Louisiana it is to be borne in mind that any attempt by the Governor to use the police force of that State at this time would have undoubtedly precipitated a bloody conflict with the White League as it did on the 14th of September. There is no doubt but the presence of the United States troops on that occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conservators of the public peace. The first call was made by the Democrats to remove the persons obnoxious to them from the legislative hall, and the secone was from the Republicans to remove the persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates authorizing them to seats and in sufficient number to change the majority. Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT OF THE DEMOCRACY TO PACK THE LEGISLATURE.

That the Democratic minority of the House undertook to seize its organization by fraud and violence; that in this attempt they trampled under foot the law; that they undertook to make persons, not returned as elected, members, so as to create a majority; that they acted under a preconcerted plan and under a false pretense, introduced into the hall men to support their pretensions, if necessary, and that conflict, disorder and riotous proceedings followed, are facts that seem to be well established. And I am credibly informed that these violent proceedings were a part of a premeditated plan to have the House, organized in this way, recognize what has been called the McEnery Senate; that to depose Governor Kellogg and so revolutionize the State Government. Whether it was wrong for the Governor, at the request of the majority of members returned as elected to the House, to use such means as were in his power to defeat these lawless and revolutionary proceedings, is, perhaps, a debatable question. But it is quite certain that there would have been no trouble, if those who now complain of illegal interference had allowed the House to be organized in a lawful and regular manner. When those who inaugurate disorder and anarchy, disavow such proceedings, it will be time enough to condemn those who, by such means as they have, prevent the success of their lawless and desperate schemes.

SHERIDAN'S ACTIONS ENDORSED.

Lieut General Sheridan was requested by me to go to Louisiana to observe and report the situation there, and if in his opinion necessary, to assume the command, which he did on the 4th inst., after the legislative disturbances had occurred, at nine o'clock P. M., a number of hours after the disturbances. No party motives nor prejudices can reasonably be imputed to him. But, honestly convinced by what he has seen and heard there, he has characterized the leaders of the White Leagues in severe terms and suggested a summary of the modes of procedure against them, which, though they cannot be adopted, would, if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorder in that State. General Sheridan was looking at facts, and possibly not thinking of proceedings which

would be the only proper ones to pursue in time of peace; thought more of the utterly lawless condition of society surrounding him at the time of his dispatch of what would prove a sure remedy. He never proposed to do an illegal act, nor expressed a determination to proceed beyond what the law in the future might authorize for the punishment of the atrocities which have been committed and the commission of which cannot be successfully denied.

It is a deplorable fact that political crimes and murder have been committed in Louisiana, which have gone unpunished, and which have been justified or apologized for, which must rest as a reproach upon the State and country long after the present generation has passed away. I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana or any other State.

On the 9th of December last, Governor Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprehensions that the White League intended to make another attack. Upon the same day, I made the following answer, since which no communication has been sent to him.

"Your dispatch of this date just received. It is exceedingly unpalatable to use troops in anticipation of dangers. Let the State authorities be right, and then proceed with their duties without apprehension of danger. If they are then molested, the question will be determined whether the United States is able to maintain law and order within its limits or not.

HE DEPLORES THE NECESSITY OF FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

I have deplored the necessity which seemed to make it my duty under the Constitution and laws, to necessitate such interference. I have always refused, except where it seemed to be my imperative duty, to act in such a manner under the Constitution of the laws of the United States. I have repeatedly and earnestly entreated the people of the South to live together in peace and obey the laws, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see reconciliation and tranquility everywhere prevail, and thereby remove all necessity for the presence of troops among them. I regret, however, to say that this state of things does not exist, nor does its existence seem to be desired in localities; and to those it may be proper for me to say, that, to the extent that Congress has conferred power on me to prevent it, neither KuKlux Klans, White Leagues, nor any other association using arms, and violence to execute their unlawful purposes can be permitted in that or any part of the country. Nor can I see with indifference Union men or Republicans ostracised, persecuted and murdered on account of their opinions, as they now are in some localities.

SUMMARY.

I have theretofore urged the case of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I cannot but think its inaction has been productive of great evil. To summarize: In September last an armed and organized body of men, in the support of candidates who had been put in nomination for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, at the November election in 1872, and who had been declared not elected by the Board of Canvassers, recognized by all the courts to which the question had been submitted, undertook to subvert and overthrow the State Government that had been recognized by me in accordance with previous precedents. The recognized Governor was driven from the State House, and but for his finding shelter in the United States Custom House in the capital of the State of which he was Governor, it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed. When in the State House, before he had been driven to the Custom House, a call was made in accordance with the fourth section, fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, for the aid of the General Government to suppress domestic violence. Under these circumstances, and in accordance with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September, 1874, was issued. This served to reinstate Governor Kellogg to his position nominally but it would be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense disarmed. On the contrary, it is known that the same armed organization that existed on the 14th of September 1874, in opposition to the recognized State Government, still retain their organization, equipments and commanders, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State Government. Under these circumstances, the same military force has been continued in Louisiana as was sent under the first call and under the same general instructions. I repeat, that the task assumed by the troops, is not a pleasant one to them; that the army is not composed of lawyers capable of judging at a moment's notice of just how far they can go in the maintenance of law and order; and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for all the possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of the commanding officers, upon each sudden contingency that arose, or wait for instructions, which could only reach them after the threatened wrongs had been committed which they were called on to prevent. It should be recollected, too, that upon my recognition of the Kellogg government, I reported the fact with the grounds of recognition to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter; otherwise, I should regard their silence as acquiessive in my course. No action has been taken by that body, and I have maintained the position marked out. If error has been committed by the army in these matters, it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law, and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit on the soldier, and if wrong has resulted, the blame rests with the turbulent elements surrounding them.

CONGRESS REQUESTED TO TAKE SOME ACTION IN THE MATTER.

I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance at the same time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises, will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor. I herewith transmit copies of documents containing more specific information as to the subject matter of the resolution.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 13, 1875.

LOUISIANA.

Astounding Work of Kellogg's Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—The Kellogg Legislature adopted a resolution to go immediately into a re-election of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback as United States Senator, in order to silence all doubt questioning as to his title to a seat in that body. So sudden was this movement made that Pinchback's opponents were apparently struck dumb, no efforts being made to check the programme. It was carried out. Pinchback was placed in nomination and received the following votes: Senate, 18 to 5; House, 48 to 7.

The joint session meets to-morrow for official canvass. The re-election of Pinchback crushes the hopes of several aspirants. The Custom House ring is said to be especially disappointed at the turn affairs have taken and the belief now is that they will favor a reconstruction or a new election.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. CLAYTON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for the report of Major Lewis Merrill, &c. Agreed to.

He then moved to amend the resolution by striking out the concluding portion in reference to the Coushatta troubles and inserting the words "relating to certain disorders in Louisiana."

A RADICAL ATTEMPTS TO RAISE A SENSATION ON "ASSASSINATION" RUMORS.

Mr. WEST said while Congress was considering events in Louisiana, it might as well give some attention to events near at home. It should not forget that here in the city of Washington, in the *Capital* of yesterday was a direct proposition for the assassination of the President.

Mr. THURMAN—Which Capital, Donn Piatt's *Capital* or this Capital? [Laughter.]

Mr. WEST then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the article from the *Capital* of yesterday commenting on the recent anonymous letters threatening assassination and stating that such a course would be deplorable, but lawless violence is a dangerous game and sometimes ends in the destruction of its instigators. He also had read a communication signed J. H. H., published in the New York Tribune on Saturday last, concluding as follows:

"Some one will play Brutus to Grant's Cæsar without fail, which by the way would be a great blessing to the country."

Resuming his argument, Mr. West said there was an atmosphere of assassination not only in Washington, but in the metropolis of the country, and asked if the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) would be facetious over this. He (West,) knew the Senator would rise in his seat and condemn the assassination.

Mr. THURMAN said—When the Senator (West) asked if any Senator here defended assassination he put an impertinent and insolent question. This was not the country for assassination. There never was an assassination in America which the whole American people did not condemn. The attempt of the Senator (West) to create an impression here that assassination was in the air was about the airiest bubble ever found in an empty head. [Great Laughter.]

The amendment submitted by Mr. Clayton to strike out the words in reference to Coushatta and insert the words "relating to certain disorders in Louisiana" was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Merrimon calling for the official report of General Emory in regard to disorders in any way connected with the late election was also agreed to and the resolution as amended adopted.

SCHURZ ON LOUISIANA.

Mr. SCHURZ then called up the resolution submitted by him on Friday last, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquiry what legislation of Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution and report with the least possible delay by bill or otherwise.

He said he had approached the subject in no party spirit. About to retire to private life, the success of no party would benefit him nor the defeat of any injure him. It is said in extenuation of the interference of the military power of the United States that the persons ejected from the Legislature by the Federal soldiery were not legally elected members. Suppose that had been so, but that is not the question. The question is where is the constitutional principle where the law authorizing United States soldiers, with muskets in their hands, determine who is legally a member of the State Legislature and who not? It is said that the mode of organizing that Legislature was not in accordance with the statute of the State; also, that the Governor requested the aid of United States soldiers to purge the Legislature of illegal members; also, that trouble was threatened between the contending parties in Louisiana. These are not the questions at issue. The question is where is the law from which the national government, in case of threatened trouble in a State derives its power to invade the Legislative body by an armed force, to drag out persons seated as members of a State Legislature that others may take their places? It is my deliberate judgment that the deed done on the 4th of January in Louisiana constitutes a gross and manifest violation of the Constitution and law.

No American citizen can have read without profound regrets and equally profound apprehension the recent dispatch of General Sheridan to the Secretary of War in which he suggests that a numerous class of citizens should by wholesale be outlawed as banditti by a mere proclamation of the President to be delivered over to the military commander for summary judgment by a military commission. On all sides we hear questions asked, if this can be done in Louisiana—if such things be sustained by Congress—how long will it be before it can be done in Massachusetts and Ohio? How long before the constitutional rights of all States, self-government of all people will be trampled under foot? How long before a General of the army may sit in the chair you occupy to decide contested elections in order to make a majority in the Senate? And be once a soldier will stalk into the House of the nation's Representatives and pointing to the Speaker's mail say: 'Take away that bauble?" He contemplated the present crisis with grave apprehensions that our time-honored constitutional principles be gradually obliterated by repeated abuses of power establishing themselves, and that the machinery of the administration may become more and more a mere instrument of ring rule.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

He commented upon the condition of affairs in the South, and said Congress passed laws conferring upon the National Government dangerous powers of very doubtful constitutionality. The effect was most deplorable in several ways. Your partizans in the Southern States, and among them the greediest and corruptest of the kind began to look upon Congress and the National Executive as their natural allies and sworn protectors bound to sustain them in power by whatever means. The Federal office holders in the South became more than ever the centres of partizan intrigue and trickery. The Caseys and Packards carried off State Senators on a United States revenue cutter, and shut up a Republican Governor in a Custom House guarded by United States soldiers to keep out another Republican faction. Nay, more than that, the same Packard during the last election campaign in Louisiana, being at the same time United States Marshal and chairman of the campaign committee of the Kellogg party managed not only the political campaign but also the movement of United States troops "to enforce the laws" to keep his political opponents from intimidating his political friends. We have rival Legislatures much in the way of Mexican pronunciamentos and rival governments calculating upon the aid they may get from the national government and the Attorney General of the United States called upon to make or unmake State Governments with a wave of his hand, and the Department of Justice at most appearing like a central bureau for the regulation of State elections, and still more than that, a Federal judge in Louisiana, by a midnight order, universally recognized as a gross and most unjustifiable usurpation, virtually making a State Governor and a Legislature; the national executive with the army sustaining that usurpation and Congress permitting it to be done, and now the culminating glory of Federal soldiers with fixed bayonets marching into the Legislative Hall of the State, dragging out by force men universally recognized as claimants for membership and having been seated, soldiers deciding a contested election case and organizing a Legislative body; the Lieutenant General suggesting to the President to outlaw by proclamation a numerous class of people by wholesale that he may try them by a military commission and then the Secretary of War informing the Lieutenant General by telegraph that the government has full confidence in his wisdom, and around this the whites of the South gradually driven to look upon the national government as their implacable and unscrupulous enemy and the people of the whole country, full of alarm and anxiety about the safety of the Republican institutions and the rights of every man in the land. I shall be the last man on earth to say a word of excuse for a Southern ruffian who threatens a negro voter with violence. I have always condemned every species of intimidation, interfering with the freedom of political action and therefore I am for genuine civil service reform; but, while your national government is the champion intimidator in the land, you must not be surprised if partizans on all sides profit from its teachings.

It will be fortunate for the Southern States and for the blacks of the South when, according to their best judgments, they divide their votes between different political parties. When thus given to each party a chance to obtain their votes, they make it the interest and natural policy of each party to protect their safety and respect their rights in order to secure those votes. I repeat what I once said in another place, "Not in union is their safety but in division."

I declare it here as my solemn conviction that the Conservatives of Louisiana did fairly carry the election by a considerable majority of votes; that they were defrauded by the Returning Board of the results of that election; that the soldiers of the United States, when they invaded the Legislative hall of Louisiana did not vindicate but trampled under foot of lawless force the true will of the people of Louisiana lawfully expressed at the polls.

Mr. MORTON followed and in the course of his remarks said: When an election was held in Georgia in the spring of 1868 under General Meade, the Republicans carried the State by about 10,000 majority. After General Meade had left and the election took place in the following fall, Seymour and Blair carried the State by something like 25,000 majority, thus showing a difference of 35,000 votes between the spring election and that of the following November. The November majority was the result of intimidation.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Mr. GORDON inquired of the Senator what the majority was in the State of New York before the last election and what the majority was at the last election. No response by Mr. Morton.

At the conclusion of Morton's address, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Under the call of States many bills were introduced and referred.

ANOTHER RECUSANT WITNESS.

Mr. DAWES presented the case of another recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation—Charles Abert, who declined to answer certain questions on a plea of privileged communication between an Attorney and client. He offered a resolution for the arrest of Abert and bringing him to the Bar of the House for contempt. The resolution was agreed to and Abert was almost immediately brought into the House in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker asked him whether he was ready to answer the questions of the Committee.

Mr. Abert—I will, on being so ordered by the House. Abert was then taken before the Committee on Ways and Means.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS — RESOLUTION OF MR. COX.

Mr. COX offered the following resolution in reference to affairs in Louisiana, which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Whereas, On the 4th of January officers and soldiers of the army of the United States have interfered with and controlled the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, and certain persons claiming seats in one branch thereof have been prevented from holding the same by such military force, which acts of military intervention and control resulted in dispersing the State Legislature and have received the sanction and ratification of the chief executive of the United States, therefore,

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this House such intervention and control were in violation of the Federal Constitution inasmuch as said force was not used for the purpose defined by the law and could not be legally used except for purposes thus specifically defined; that said intervention and control were subversive of the principles upon which the system of our Government is founded, and have no precedent in our history or in the history of free Government; that said intervention and control are defiant and insolvent breeches of parliamentary privileges and illegal revolutionary infractions of local Government, chartered liberty and solemn treaty obligations, and therefore are not only unjustifiable outrage upon the State of Louisiana but a menace to the liberties, rights and dignity of every other State, tending to general demoralization and disorder by the overthrow of civil liberty by arbitrary power.

We, therefore, in the name of the people of the United States whose representatives we are demand the restoration of tranquility, order and civil discipline in said State by the immediate withdrawal of the military force of the United States from said State, and the condign punishment of those guilty of this reckless usurpation.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Pending a vote the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON Jan. 12 1875.

THE SENATE.

Unfinished business being the resolution of Mr Schurz instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution, and report with least possible delay, by bill or otherwise, was then resumed.

Mr. HOWE then proceeded to answer Mr. Schurz and spoke at considerable length supporting the policy of the Administration.

Mr. LOGAN obtained the floor but yielded to Mr. Ferry of Michigan for a motion for an Executive Session which was agreed to.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General enclosing a letter of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee in regard to troubles in that section last summer. It was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

After an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The SPEAKER proceeded with the call of committees in their regular order, thus passing six committees without drawing any response from any of them.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT MADE TO REACH THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

An attempt was then made on behalf of the Judiciary Committee which was among those that had been called and had not responded, to get permission to go back in the call, but Mr. Randall objected and persisted in his objection, thus shutting out the Civil Rights bill which the committee was prepared to report. To get over this difficulty, the Speaker proceeded with the call, and no committee responding, he got around very rapidly till the Select Committee on the Washington National Monument was reached, when Mr. Chipman, Chairman of that committee, reported a bill to provide for the completion of the Washington monument, but as that bill proposed an appropriation it was subject to a point of order, made by Mr. Butler, (Mass.) and was got out of the way by being referred to the Committee on the Whole.

Then, Mr. Vance, in order to use up the morning hour to which the call was confined, moved that the House adjourn, and on that motion the yeas and nays were called. This call finished up the morning hour, and then the day being assigned to business of the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. Townsend, its chairman, reported the general bill granting to railroad companies the right of way through the public lands. After considerable discussion, the bill was passed as a substitute for the Senate bill. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. PRATT concluded his address on Louisiana affairs this morning, after which the message was read. The message was ordered to be printed.

The consideration of Mr. Shurz's resolution was then resumed when Mr. Logan occupied the entire time, and before concluding an adjournment was effected.

THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill, and without coming to a vote adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

[Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG Jan. 11, 1875.

THE SENATE.

This body was not in session to-day, having adjourned over until to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at seven o'clock.

The Minutes of last meeting were read, amended and approved.

The Speaker then read bills remaining upon his tab le.

Resolutions of Philadelphia Councils were read protesting against the passage of the magistrate act as relates to said city.

NEW COMMITTEE CREATED.

Mr. ZERN offered the following:

Resolved, That in addition to the regular standing committees of the House there be appointed a committee of thirteen to be styled the Committee on Centennial Affairs. Adopted and referred to the Committee on Revision of Rules.

PENNSYLVANIA FOLLOWING THE WAKE OF OTHER STATES.

Mr. GORMAN of Luzerne offered the following:

Whereas, The unparalelled usurpation perpetrated upon the sovereign people of one of the States of this union in which duly elected members of its general assembly have been forced from their seats by Federal bayonets, demands from this body some suitable expression of earnest sympathy and emphatic protestation, therefore

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a special committee whose duty it shall be to give befitting expression of the deep commiseration this House entertains for the suffering people of Louisiana and its utter condemnation of the unwarranted assumption and tyrannical exercise of military power by their oppressors, and report at their earliest convenience.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table—Yeas, 62; nays, 85.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. WOLFE of Union offered the following amendment:

That the anarchy that now exists and has for the past three years existed in the State of Louisiana excites our deepest sympathy, and that, while we are not sufficiently informed as to the existing state of affairs in that State to intelligently express our opinion whether the action of President Grant therein is warranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States or not, we hereby affirm the sentiments expressed to His Excellency, Gov. Hartranft, in his recent annual message that the supremacy of the law must be unquestioned and justice obtained through the proper and established channels in the manner prescribed by the people themselves, and that in no event and under no circumstances should a military force be used until the power of the civil authorities is exhausted and the outbreak assumes proportions of such magnitude that these officers would be powerless to overcome it.

Mr. WOLFE replied at length against the resolution as offered and in favor of his amendment.

Mr PIPER offered an amendment to the amendment which was ruled out of order.

Mr. VOGDES offered a part of Sheridan's report which was read to the House.

A motion was made to lay the original resolution on the table, lost—52 yeas to 78 nays.

Several amendments to the original resolution were made, debated and voted down.

Mr. IRWIN of Allegheny, stated that to his mind the only question now before the House is, was the Legislature of Louisiana capable of judging of the qualifications of its members or the military.

Mr. HUHN moved to strike out the preamble and resolution and insert "in view of the recent occurrences alleged to have taken place in the State of Louisiana and the newspaper reports connected therewith, that a committee of seven members be appointed by the Speaker to inquire into the facts of the case and report the same to the House for such action as may be deemed expedient.

Mr. PARKER of Mifflin addressed the House at considerable length and pressed the passage of the original resolution.

Mr. WOLFE of Union, Mitchell and Lehigh, Republicans, and Faunce, Fincher and Law, Democrats, took part in the debate.

The previous question was called which prevailed—Yeas, 87; nays, 66. The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Huhn's amendment, which resulted, yeas, 74; nays, 86. The original resolution was finally amended so that the committee will consist of seven members. On the passage of the original resolution the vote stood—yeas, 86; nays, 73.

The SPEAKER appointed said committed as follows: Messrs. Gorman, Reighard, Parker, Irwin of Allegheny, Mitchell, Bailey and Smith of Chester.

At 11:30 the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, January 12, 1875.

THE SENATE.

A large number of bills were introduced:

By Mr. Rutan—A bill to authorize the town councils of incorporated boroughs to vacate streets, lanes and alleys in the same, subject to appeal to the Court of Common Pleas. There is no law now on the statute books for this purpose.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Also, a bill regulating the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Courts of Common Pleas of the State. It fixes the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at $8,000 per annum, and of the Associated Justices at $7,500; of the Common Pleas Judges of Philadelphia at $7,000; of Allegheny county at $6,000; of Dauphin county at $5,000 and of the other counties of the State at $4,000 per annum. These salaries do not differ from the present figures, except in the case of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice is increased one thousand dollars and the Associate Justices five hundred each.

Also, a joint resolution providing for an increase of officers of the House.

Also, a bill authorizing Councils in corporated boroughs to vacate streets, lanes and alleys, subject to an appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

By Mr. Yerkes—Authorizing County Commissioners to contract for the use and purchase of bridges and the abolition of tolls.

By Mr. Jones—Declaring the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church legal successors of the Trustees of the Publishing House.

RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING THE ADMINISTRATION ON LOUISIANA QUESTION.

By Mr. Chesnut, of Cumberland—Resolutions denouncing the Administration on the Louisiana question. Referred to Committee on Federal Relation.

RAILWAY AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By Mr. Playford—Supplement act authorizing the formation and regulation of railroad companies.

By Mr. Herr—Incorporation and regulation of insurance companies.

By Mr. Wallace—Supplement act for the formation of partnership associations.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

Henry Van Reed, of Berks, and Craig Biddle, of Philidelphia, were confirmed Common Pleas Judges, in the places of Woodward and Paxon; also, Francis Wells, member of the State Board of Charities for five years.

After the announcement of standing Committees the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

A resolution was introduced requesting the Speaker to invite the Harrisburg clergy to open the sessions with prayer. Passed.

A number of gentlemen who were absent last night, had their votes recorded on the Louisiana resolutions.

Messages were received from the Governor announcing what action was taken on bills passed at the close of last Legislature.

THE LOUISIANA PROBLEM.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Select Committee on Louisiana troubles submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, speaking for her people, do solemnly protest against so heinous an abuse of power committed by the President; that we protest against it as a precedent which substitutes the will of the executive and the federal bayonet for the functions of the Legislature in determining the qualification of its members, endangering personal liberty and imperilling free Government.

Resolved, That we commend the forbearance exercised by those whose rights were so unconstitutionally violated; we assure them of the sympathy felt for all who are jealous of the preservation of the principles of civil liberty upon which our Government is founded.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing be forwarded by the Speaker of this House to the President of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State and to the Governors of the several States.

A MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the minority report placing the responsibility in Louisiana on the Conservatives and recommending for adoption the resolution offered by Mr. Wolfe last night.

A motion was made to print both reports and make them a special order for Tuesday next. Lost.

The majority report coming up, Mr. Mitchell moved his as an amendment. Lost.

The minority report was then voted down and the majority adopted—Ayes, 102; nays, 85—a strict party vote.

Adjourned.

[By Associated Press.]

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—A dispatch from Harrisburg says there are rumors afloat of a projected bolt among the Democrats in case Senator Wallace is declared the nominee for United States Senator.

[Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, January 13, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock. The President pro tem. laid before the Senate the report of the Attorney General.

BENEVOLENT PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented asking for the establishment of a State Homeopathic Hospital for the insane.

Also, for the better protection of life against incompetent practitioners and for the appointment of women prison inspectors. Referred to the Committee on Education when such committee is appointed.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Bills in place were then read as follows:

By Mr. RAWLINS, of Blair, an act entitled an act to further regulate the practice in actions for damages in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

By Mr. LUSK, of Butler, an act relative to appointing a gauger of crude and refined petroleum in the county of Butler. Referred to the General Judiciary Committee to report on its constitutionality.

By Mr. STOTZER, of Northampton, a bill entitled an act for the protection of executors and administrators. Laid on the table till committees are appointed.

By Mr. RUTAN, an act authorizing married women to sell or transfer stocks, &c., as if she were unmarried.

ACT RELATIVE TO FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

Also, an act prohibiting foreign corporations doing business in Pennsylvania without having an office and authorized agents.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

By Mr. NEWMYER, an act authorizing the holding of Orphan's Court by other than regularly commissioned judges in certain cases.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Allegheny, offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and members of the House of Representatives requested to vote for and use all proper means of securing from Congress an appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river navigation, and that the Governor be requested to transmit copies of this resolution to our Senators and members in Congress.

MORE RADICAL LOUISIANA RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. NEWMYER offered resolutions which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, that acts of lawlessness and bloodshed have been committed in Louisiana by bands of turbulent, evil disposed persons known as White Leagues, subverting the rights and liberties of law abiding citizens, that the Senate endorse and approve of the President's action in promptly and fearlessly discharging the duties devolving upon him, that by a wise and firm policy war and bloodshed have been avoided and law and order maintained.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ANDERSON, of Allegheny—Fixing compensation of township officers.

By Mr. NEWMYER.—Requiring Recorders of Deeds to keep general indexes of deeds and mortgages.

Also, for Common Pleas Judges to act as Orphans' Court Judges in certain cases.

By Mr. BECHTEL—Asking a revision of the tariff in the interest of American industry.

The Senate then met in the Hall of the House in joint convention for the purpose of counting the vote of Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

After the return of the Senators, the Senate adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Following is a list of the standing committees of the Senate:

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Herr, Strang, Rutan, Winslow, Jones, Wallace, Dill, Playford and Rockwell.

Federal Relations — Messrs. Warfel, Winslow, Yutzy, M'Neill, Ermentrout, Albright and Yerkes.

Finance—Messrs. Rutan, Davis, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Wallace, Chalfant and Dill.

Judiciary General — Messrs. Strang, Jones, Herr, Watson, Playford, Albright and Yerkes.

Judiciary Local — Messrs. Newmyer, Payne, Winslow, Davis, Bechtel, Ermentrout and Stanton.

Banks—Messrs. McKinley, Anderson (Allegheny), Jackson, Crouse, Roebuck, Rowland and Waream.

Education — Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Warfel, Dunkel, Anderson (Crawford), Chalfant, Wood and Clark.

Corporations—Messrs. Cooper, McKinley, Heilman, Alexander, Bechtel, Nagle and Stanton.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Lemon (Blair), Lamon (Philadelphia), Dill and Nagle.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Jones, Watson, Yeakle, Crouse, Chalfant, Rowland and Rockwell.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Payne, McKinley, Davis, Maclay, Bechtel, Stanton and Rockwell.

Municipal Affairs—Messrs. Lamon (Philadelphia), Alexander, Horter, McNeill, Ermentrout, Nagle and Wood.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock, when the minutes were read and approved.

Mr. MORGAN of Lawrence, asked leave to change his vote, which was granted, and he recorded his vote nay against the resolutions on Louisiana offered yesday.

Mr. FAUNCE offered a petition of the citizens of Philadelphia contesting the seat of William H. Ringold, a member from the Nineteenth District.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. YEAKLE offered the following: Resolved, That a special committee of five members be designated by the Speaker to inquire into the practicability of compulsory education in this Commonwealth as referred to by His Excellency, Governor John F. Hartranft, in his recent annual message and report at an early day.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

A joint resolution providing for an increase of officers in the Senate and house; also, exempting all coke companies from state taxation; also, authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies.

Mr. JONES, an act to repeal the act of May 19th, 1874, as it requires bills of exceptions to be allowed in criminal cases other than exclusively triable and punishable in Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

Also, for entering of judgments for want of affidavit of defense.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, a bill to provide that a day of grace be allowed on all bills of exchange, drafts, promisory notes or other instruments negotiable by law.

BILL PROVIDING FOR EXPIRATION OF TERMS OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Mr. GRAHAM of Allegheny, presented an act fixing and regulating terms of municipal officers elected by the people.

Section 1st—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that all municipal officers to be elected on the third Tuesday of February next, or in any year thereafter, when the term of office would under existing laws, expire at any other date than the first Monday of March, shall continue in office from the date at which said term would otherwise expire to, and until the first Monday of March next ensuing thereto, and the term of their successors shall begin on the first Monday of March and shall continue for the period of duration thereof by existing laws in each particular case, and thereafter, all elections for officers which will be vacated on the first Monday of March shall be held on the third Tuesday of February next preceding thereto.

The Speaker appointed the committee as follows: Messrs. Graham of Allegheny, Withington of Backus, Gunster, Christy, Huhn and Hollenback, all members of cities that are effected by this act.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate met the House in joint session, canvassed and declared the official vote of the State in the recent election and announced John Latta, Lieutenant Governor, Justus F. Temple, Auditor General and Wm. McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs duly elected.

Mr. PARKER, of Mifflin, presented the petition of P. A. Baker and J. G. Bay, contesting the seat of R. R. Chrisman as a member of the House for the city of Harrisburg.

OBITUARY.

J. Allen Tamilton, who ran against Chrisman is dead.

THE SENATORIAL DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS TO MEET TO-DAY.

The following circular was issued this evening:

The Democratic caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg on Thursday, January 14, 1875, at three o'clock, where and when you are invited to be present. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. PLAYFORD,
Chairman of the Democratic Caucus.

TEXAS.

The Governor Also Raises His Voice Against the Louisiana Outrage.

AUSTIN, January 12.—The Legislature met to-day. Hon. R. B. Hubbe called the Senate to order and delivered his usual address. Referring to Louisiana, he said, we should not forget, my countrymen, that Louisiana, our own sister, lies at our door bruised and crushed and manacled, down trodden, and stained in all else save her honor, which is as bright as the heavens of sunlight. We extend to her, and all others in like condition, the hand of help. Time, we hope, will bring her peace and triumph. We hear already the voice of the great American people telling them to be cheerful and patient.

OBITUARY.

Death of Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 12.—Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette died at his residence in this city this evening after an illness of several weeks. He was Governor of Kentucky during the closing years of the war, but has since not taken an active part in politics. He was regarded as one of the ablest and most prominent lawyers at the Bar, and a short time since acted temporarily as Judge of the Federal Court during the absence of Judge Ballard. He died of rheumatism of the heart.

MORE PROTESTS.

Rousing Indignation Meetings in New York and St. Louis.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The indignation meeting held in Cooper Institute to-night to denounce the outrages against the political rights of the people of Louisiana, was one of the most remarkable events of the kind ever witnessed in this city in point of numbers and enthusiasm. Doors were opened half an hour before the usual time.

THE RUSH WAS TERRIFIC,

and at a quarter past seven, standing room could not be had in the great hall. The confusion became uproarious shortly before eight o'clock, the reporters at the side of the stage having to beat a retreat before the overwhelming numbers on either flank.

The entrance of Mayor Wickham and a crowd of friends was the signal for applause, which soon became lost in yells and laughter at men clambering into the organ gallery. The platform was thronged so that there was barely room for a little space around the chair. Those on the platform appeared to be mostly Democrats. Mr Bryant and Peter Cooper were among the last to arrive and were heartily cheered.

THE ORGANIZATION.

August Belmont called the meeting to order and proposed Mayor Wickham as chairman.

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR.

Mr. Wickham took the chair and said: He had just been handed a dispatch from our suffering brethren in the South, and he asked their attention to it: "Louisiana sends greeting to-night. Her people will not be goaded into a conflict with United States troops. A committee is preparing evidence to refute the slanders of Sheridan. We rely on the moral support of our sister States to restore to us as American freemen our right of self-government. [Immense applause.]

The dispatch was signed by John McEnery, Governor, and other officials.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

William Cullen Bryant then addressed the meeting.

A list of Vice Presidents was then read, among whom were Wm. E. Dodge, Whitelaw Reid, Simon Sterne, Peter Cooper, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Charles O'Conor and about seventy others.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

A long series of resolutions was read denouncing the interference of the military in State affairs, and condemning the dispatches of General Sheridan. Loud and long continued applause followed each clause which denounced the conduct of the military authorities in the State of Louisiana.

Mayor Wickham put the question on the adoption of the resolutions as read, and they were carried amid the loudest uproar and a perfect storm of ayes.

ADDRESS OF HON. WM. M. EVARTS.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, the next speaker was received with cheers. Mr. E. was followed by Hon. James S. Thayer, Hon. W. E. Dodge, George Ticknor Curtis and Ex-Governor Solomon, after which the meeting adjourned.

ROUSING INDIGNATION MEETING AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—In pursuance to a call signed by about forty prominent business men for a public meeting to consider and take action regarding the recent interference with the Louisiana Legislature by the military powers, Mercantile Library was well filled to-night by a very respectable and orderly class of citizens, including many prominent merchants, and professional men. Judge J. D. S. Bryden presided and Capt. Isaac M. Mason was Secretary.

Speeches were made by Col. James O. Broadhead and Hon. Henry C. Brockmeyer condemnatory of the action of the President interfering with the rights of the people in managing their own affairs. Broadhead was specially severe on Sheridan for his conduct in the matter, and particularly for his dispatch to Secretary Belknap, in which he advises that the leaders of the White League be declared Banditti, and punished by a Court Martial.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted by acclamation and with great applause:

Resolved—That the merchants and citizens generally of St. Louis, in mass meeting assembled, hereby express their unqualified and indignant disapproval and condemnation of the recent action of the Federal Executive in his action toward the State of Louisiana that such arbitrary and unwarranted proceedings are not nearly subversive of the vital Constitutional provisions and principles but menacing to the peace of social order and propriety.

Resolved—That if the settlement of a mere question of parliamentary law is permitted to be made a pretext for using the military power of the Government to abrogate the authority of a loyal State, to dissolve its Legislature and ignore its sacred Constitutional guaranties, the spirit and the purpose of the Union no longer exists, and the structure of our Republican system is a dismantled and foundered wreck. The question involved is one in which all men, party differences are sunk and forgotten in the common necessity for the preservation of our common rights.

Resolved—That if an army officer, in temporary authority, is permitted without rebuke to overstep the limits of law and by insulting official utterances to impugn the loyalty and asperse the honor of the people of a whole State, such conduct, we confidently believe will receive neither the sanction nor respect of the American people.

Resolved—That we earnestly protest against the policy and acts above referred to; that we regard them with surprise and apprehension and firmly believe that if maintained and repeated they must inevitably lead to the worst civil disorders and the anarchy incident to a despairing and desperate people.

Resolved—That, as the citizens of St. Louis, closely bound by commercial and social ties to the people of New Orleans and of the South, we offer them our deepest sympathy in their present unhappy condition. It is with regret unspeakable that we behold their political misfortunes, and we do assure them that in the depth of our feeling they may see an indication of the general sentiment of the country which their unparalelled sufferings have so affected, the integrity and supremacy of the Union being undisputed; the magnanimity of the people generally will not permit continued oppression in any one section, and although its character may be intolerable, yet we counsel them to prolong a patriotic and peaceful endurance until it can be terminated by Constitutional means.

Resolved—That Representatives in Congress from this city and State are hereby requested to exercise their individual and combined influence to ameliorate the condition of

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED AND ADJOURNED UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

The Standing Committees--The Importance of Wise Selections in the House--A Political Debate--Fourteen Years of Sin Discounted by Two Days in a Minority--Salaries Instead of Fees in all Counties With 150,000 Population--General Caucuses on the Senatorship.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1875.

Both Houses of the Legislature are now fully organized, except the appointment of the standing committees, and are ready for the transaction of business. This is as much work as is usually accomplished the first week of the session, so that the increase in membership and the great number of inexperienced members, has so far worked no ill to the Commonwealth. The standing committees will probably be announce early in the week. In the Senate they will be Republican and in the House Democratic. Lieut. Gov. Latta when he assumes office on the 19th inst., will find that all his work in this respect has been anticipated by Mr. Cutler, the President *pro tem.*; and also that the rules will be so changed as to require him to constitute a majority of special committees on political and appropriation bills from the Republican majority of the Senate. This is the usual course, I believe, where the presiding officer of the Senate differs politically from a majority of the body. Mr. Patterson has a very delicate duty in constituting the House Committees, before him, and in the judgment he displays in selecting from the minority as well as the majority, much will depend on the prompt and intelligent dispatch of business. The most important House Committees, should that on Constitutional Reform of last session—which was an unwieldly concern of twenty-five members, divided into five sub-committees, the chairman of which constituted a Revisory Committee—be abolished, will be the Committees on Judiciary and Ways and Means. The strongest lawyer on the Democratic side of the House, should be chairman of the first committee, and a gentleman of financial ability and a pretty thorough acquaintance with the affairs of the State of the latter; they should both know how to talk and *think* on their legs, as a good many windy legislators do a great deal of talking without much thinking. It is not too much to say, that the success of the Democracy at this session, will depend materially on the selections the Speaker makes for these two places.

The Senate adjourned to-day until Tuesday, but the House having doubts whether this would not exceed the three days limitation of the Constitution without concurrent action, confined its resolution of adjournment until Monday evening, as Mr. Parker said when the question was discussed, it was best to err on the safe side.

A POLITICAL DEBATE.

Pending the consideration of the resolution in the House this morning, appointing the subordinate officers, quite a lively political debate was precipitated, Mr. Huhn, a Philadelphia economist, loud in profession and after the order of Kemble and Mann in practice, wanted to strike off from the list of officers eight of the minor officials. He claimed it would save ten thousand dollars; (it wouldn't have saved half that), and was in accordance with the pledges of economy on which the Democratic tidal wave had swept the State. He made a thrilling and boisterous appeal for retrenchment, but rather overdone the matter. Mr Gunshy of Luzerne, in reply, recited the couplet:

"When the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;
When the Devil got well, the Devil a monk was he."

The hit was palpable, and provoked loud laughter, amid which Mr. Gunster reminded the Philadelphia gentleman that the Republicans had had control of the House for fourteen years, and in all that time the idea never once entered their heads that there were too many officers in the House. Oh no; but the moment they were relieved they were prolific in professions. He thought the proposition came with a bad grace from that side of the House. The Democrats when they came here found a law, on the statute books passed by the Republicans of the last Legislature, regulating the number of officers and their salaries. They had acted on that law, as in duty bound, but he would pledge himself and his party, if in experience they found they could get along with a less number of officers, they would at once bring in a bill cutting them down, and not wait fourteen years, *and until they got in a minority*, before moving in the matter. This polished off Mr. Huhn of Philadelphia, very nicely and he had nothing more to say. The debate was further participated in by Messrs. Fincher, Parker, Warren and Smith of Berks, on the Democratic side, and by Mitchell, Wolf, and Churly on the Republican, but Mr. Gunster's brief and telling speech covered the question.

SALARIES IN PHILADELPHIA, ALLEGHENY AND LUZERNE.

Last year after the adjournment of the Legislature, Gov. Hartranft vetoed a bill fixing the salaries of county officers in these counties. Senator Rutan to-day introduced another bill on the same subject, purged of the objections the Governor urged against the bill of last winter. It provides that an account must be kept and return made of all fees received by county officers, and payment of them be made into the county and State treasury as directed by law. The law does not apply to any persons now in office, but only to those who may be hereafter elected. The scale of salaries established is as follows:

Allegheny county—District Attorney, $4,000; assistant District Attorney, $1,500; sheriff, $6,000; coroner, $3,000; prothonotary, $4,000; clerk of the courts, $4,000; register of wills and ex-officio clerk of the orphans' court, $4,000; recorder of deeds, $4,000; county controller, $3,000; county treasurer, $4,000; surveyor, $2,000; county engineer, $3,000; county commissioners $2,000; county auditors, $500; county solicitor, $2,000; county jailor, $2,000.

Luzerne county—District Attorney, $3,000; sheriff, $5,000; prothonatory, $3,000; clerks of courts, $3,000; register of wills, $3,000; recorder of deeds, $3,000; county treasurer, $3,000; county surveyor, $1,000; county commissioners, $1,000; county auditors $200; county solicitors, $500; county controller, $2,000; county jailor, $1,000; county coroner, $1,000.

Philadelphia—District attorney, $6,000; two deputy district attorneys—the first, $3,000, and the second, $2,500; sheriff, $9,000; coroner, $6,000, deputy coroner, $2,500; prothonatory, $6,000; clerk of courts, $6,000; recorder, $6,000; register of wills, $6,000; treasurer, $6,000; controller, $6,000; commissioners, $3,000.

The bill reduces the salaries materially from the figures proposed in the measure vetoed by the Governor. This is another result of the tidal wave. If the elections had gone Republican, Mr. Rutan would have battled up his patriotism and economy. For years he has stood by the Philadelphia ring in all their fee plundering. His is another bad case of a well devil and a sick devil. The sanctifying and economical influences of political reverses, as Dominic Sampson would say, are "prodigious."

THE FIRST GENERAL CAUCUS

of the Democratic members of both Houses met this afternoon at three o'clock in the Capitol. It was called by some eighty members to consider the Senatorial question, but without any purpose of making a nomination, unless a unanimous desire should be indicated. It was generally understood that the friends of Senator Wallace signed the call. The caucus was presided over by Hon. W. H. Playford, Senator from the Fayette district. There was a free interchange of opinion on the question when the nomination should be made. Any purpose of forcing matters was disavowed by Senator Wallace's friends, and the desire expressed that there should be a unanimous agreement. Tuesday, the 12th Thursday, the 14th, and Monday, the 18th, were suggested by different gentlemen, and discussed. Finally it was settled that the caucus for the nomination of United States Senator should be held on Thursday afternoon next, that the gentleman who should then receive a majority of the votes of the Democratic members should be declared the candidate, and receive the unanimous support of the party in the Legislature. The meeeting was in every respect harmonious.

DUQUESNE.

POOR LOUISIANA.

WHAT GRANT'S FRIEND G. W. CHILDS SAYS OF THE USURPATION.

[From the Phila. Ledger.]

LOUISIANA.

Negligence of the disgraceful condition of affairs which has prevailed in Louisiana for the last two years—the continuation in office there of a State administration which the members of a Congressional committee have said was not lawfully elected or returned—has at last led to events sufficiont to cause every American to drop his head in humiliation. Of tumult, and disorder, and riot, and outrage and bloodshed there have been an abundance, and the numerous and foul crops of these were sufficient long ago to have justified such decisive measures as would have given Louisiana a chance to choose her own Government, free from the interference of the Kelloggs, the White Leagues, the wretched Returning Boards, the office-holding intriguers and their plots, and all the disturbing influences and devices with which the State has been afflicted. We do not go into the now useless and idle discussion of who is most in fault in New Orleans. The fact has been patent for two years that Louisiana has been constantly threatened with anarchy to get rid of usurpation. The general Government has been complicated and compromised in the business during the whole of that time, and has felt called upon repeatedly to interfere Whatever cause of complaint is grounded on Federal interference has existed during the whole two years. The complaint and the odium of interference exist without the satisfaction of having accomplished any settled result. There could be no worse cause of complaint if an election had been ordered by Act of Congress in 1873. That might have settled something, but now, after repeated interferences, everything is again in chaos. It is a humiliating sight to American eyes to see an officer of the United States army ordered to enter a legislative chamber at the head of a platoon of soldiers, and, at the dictation of a Government whose own case is involved, presume to say who is and who is not a member of the Legislature in the face of the protest of the Speaker and of the members themselves. What had already passed in Louisiana, was bad enough, but this, in the danger of the precedent it sets, is far worse.

GRANT'S USURPATION.

MORE PROTESTS FROM LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPERS.

[New York Times.]

The use which was made of the United States troops seems to have been an extreme exercise of power, and one for which the President, who is primarily responsible for it, must find it very difficult to show adequate authority. The United States guarantee to each State a Republican form of government, and on requisition, protection against domestic violence. In this case there was no recent requisition, and there was no actual violence. The Governor called in the troops in anticipation of his own helplessness, and engaged their commander in acts which have never yet been performed by a United States Army officer. The troops did not aid the State forces. They replaced them. We do not believe the country will regard such a procedure with approval. If it does, the consequences to our system of government cannot be easily seen.

[Chicago Tribune.]

They can suffer with patience, if not with equanimity, the prospect of military rule; but to be stigmatized as "banditti and assassins" is too much for their endurance. Public sentiment in New Orleans, as well among Republicans as among Democrats, strongly condemns the dispatch. The feeling at the North, too, so far as it is expressed, is in the same direction. Judge Hoar said yesterday in Congress that the advice was bad. So we think. Gen. Sheridan has made a mistake. He has been hasty and injudicious: (1.) In recommending a line of action in advance of the report which the Select Committees of Congress will make; (2.) in basing his own opinions almost entirely upon hearsay, some of which is not of the most trustworthy kind It will be observed, for instance, that he recommends the inclusion of Vicksburg in his satrapcy How can he know that Vicksburg deserves such treatment, when the Congressional Committee, now sitting there, has not learned so much?

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Convicted of Murder in Second Degree.

WAYNESBURG, January 8, 1875.

Jesse Stewart has been on trial all week for murdering his wife last September. Plea of defense, insanity. The jury tonight, after five hours' absence, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

JEFFREY.

SUSPENDED.

THE ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY CLOSES ITS DOORS.

(From The Daily Post, January 8.)

North Siders were electrified yesterday afternoon by the information that the Allegheny Trust Company, No. 43 North Diamond street had suspended. It appears that President Reed has been trying for some time to get the institution in good working order but did not succeed and yesterday morning the checks of the bank were thrown out of the clearing house. A slight run has been made on the bank for the last few days and some $60,000 have been paid out and to get the matter straightened it was resolved to suspend temporarily. As the assets of the bank are some $230,000 in bills receivable and real estate, and its liabilities owing to the stockholders only $125,000, the scare will be but temporary. In addition to this the stockholders are individually liable and represent some five or six millions of dollars. The trouble is caused by the large amount of suspended paper held by the bank since the panic.

The closing of the bank created considerable flutter at first but by evening most people interested had come to the conclusion that all would be right ere long.

PLEURISY PAINS, Asthmatic, and throat affections, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jane's Expectorant. MWS&W

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Mary Diley, charged with receiving stolen goods by Joseph McCos. was convicted but recommended to mercy on account of her age.

The jury in the case of Fitz Merathew, were unable to agree and were discharged.

G. Gallogan, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Frank Pite. Verdict guilty of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding the prosecutor.

Robert Dellmer, colored, plead guilty of entering a building with felonious intent and larceny. He was sentenced to three years and six months in the Penitentiary.

Christian Hope, charged by Major Glenn with assault and battery and malicious mischief, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Ed. Frethy, vs. William Blakely and Wm. A. Sipe, a verdict was returned for plaintiff in the sum of $103.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jerome Baum, George Waunner and Peter Kiel were appointed appraisers.

Charlotte Zeigler, by her next friend, vs. Joseph B. Zeigler, an action for divorce. Verdict for libellant.

In the matter of the original Birmingham vs. the Sub-School District, the report of Commissioners was presented in open Court and confirmed nisi to be confirmed absolutely if no objections are filed in ten days.

A motion for arrest of judgment and a new trial was made in the case of Frethy vs. Blakely et al.

Henry Gutherlet vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston R. R. Co., an action to recover damages for cutting down Manor street in front of plaintiff's property. A juror withdrawn and case settled.

Waterson vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, previously reported, is still on trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Phillip Blatten vs. the Nation Trust Company, the jury returned the following special verdict:

We find that the plaintiff commenced to make deposits with the firm of defendants, doing business under the name of the Nation Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, on the 20th of July, 1871, and made deposits from time to time up to October 20, 1873; and that on the 11th day of July, 1873, an account was stated between said plaintiff and the Trust Company, at the date, and that the balance found to be due at that date to plaintiff was the sum of $2,097 70.

We find that all of the defendants were partners in the said firm, to the date of said account stated. We further find that on the 2nd day of October, 1873, there was due the plaintiff $3,209 89, and that payments made to plaintiff on his check prior to that date, had paid all deposits made to August, 15, 1872.

We find that the firm of the Nation Trust Company was formed and regulated by articles of association or partnership; that under the provisions thereof the partners changed from time to time; that the names of such parties going out and coming in with their shares and interest were shown by the books of this firm, as also payments made to them on account of alleged profit; that by advertisement and otherwise made known to the public that all the stockholders were individually liable to the depositors; that plaintiff was informed of this, and that he was also informed before and during the time he was making deposits, of the names of numerous stockholders.

We find that the following persons were stockholders during such time, but that the plaintiff had no knowledge that they were such, and the said partners took no active part in the management of the business other than that of ordinary stockholders under the articles of the association; and that said partners retired from the firm without giving any notice thereof, as follows: John Seibert, July 18, 1873; E. K. Squire, July 22, 1873; J. B. Berg, September 30, 1873.

Not being fully instructed as to whether, under the facts, the plaintiff is entitled to recover, we find for the plaintiff the sum of $3,442 59, subject to the opinion of the Court upon the question of law reserved, to wit., as to whether, under the findings of the fact, the plaintiff is entitled to recover the entire amount of said verdict, or the amount above stated be due the plaintiff on the account stated July 11th, 1874, or on part of said account. If the Court should be of the opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to recover either of said amounts, then judgment to be entered for such amount If not, then judgment to be entered for the defendants non obstante veredicto.

In the case of the City of Allegheny vs. James Reed a verdict for plaintiff for $1,065 26 was rendered.

The case of the North American Oil Company vs. the Ardesco Oil Company is still on trial.

The case of Dellenbach vs. Jake Hill is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Lewis Brainerd, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of D. J. Evans, a creditor for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien presented and referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

John Behan et al. vs. Martin McMahon Argument on motion for an injunction by Crawford and Hunter for, and Petty against the same, after which restraining order set aside and the injunction refused.

George I. Thomas, debtor. On motion of solicitors for debtor with proof of service of notice of motion filed, order made for a hearing upon the same on the 16th inst., and in the mean time restraining Gullick, Van Gleek & Co. et al., from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Simmons & Co. et al. vs. Thomas J. Fearl. Argument on motion for an injunction against certain executive creditors by Mr. Purviance for, and Mr. Coffroth against. Argument to be resumed to-day at ten o'clock.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Johanna C. Meyer charged by Sarah Ross with assault and battery, was acquitted.

James Johnston and Thomas Potter, charged by Henry Austin with larceny by bailee, were allowed a nolle pros on payment of costs.

A jury were out in the three cases against Crist. Hope, malicious mischief assault and battery.

A jury were also out in case of Nicholas Eirman, charged with the larceny of ten bushels of corn, by John Hoffman.

Peter Reitzel and Benzie Skonzie are on trial, charged by W. P. Rend with larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Surety and abatement cases to-day.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The jury were out in the case of Waterson vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

No other cases were tried.

In the case of Andrew Hampe vs. Jas Smith, a rule was granted on Alderman Wm. Rorch to make a further return to the writ of certiorari.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

North American Oil Company, for use, vs. Ardesco Oil Company; an action on a lease. Jury out.

Dillenbach vs. Jake Hill; an action on a promissory note. Jury withdrawn and case continued.

C. H. Black vs. W. H. McClelland; an action to recover damages for the loss of an eye. On trial. The case grew out of an altercation in Alderman McMasters' office, in which plaintiff lost his eye by a punch from an umbrella.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Nicholas Overfield, bankrupt, Bradford county. The petition of the First National Bank et al., creditors, presented, and on motion of Wm. K. Jennings, Esq., their solicitor, a rule was granted on E. S. Davis, assignee, to show cause why he should not pay out of the funds in his hands, to certain lien creditors, the amount ascertained to be due them by Register Overton. The rule was made returnable in ten days.

Stevenson & Eicher, bankrupts, Westmoreland county. The petion of the First National Bank of Mount Pleasant, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, presented and referred to Register Marchand, for examination and report.

A. Ortlieb & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny City. The petition of Frazier Bros., for certain rent claimed from the estate of said bankrupt, presented and referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

George W. Rockwell, bankrupt, Erie. The account of T. S. Woodruff, Esq., assignee, having been presented and filed on the 21st ult., and no exceptions thereto having been filed, it is ordered that said account be allowed, and that said assignee be permitted to resign, upon the payment of the balance in his hands into the Registry of the Court, and be discharged from all liability as assignee. An order was made refunding to N. Murphy, petitioning creditor in the case, $85, the sum advanced as costs in the suit, and also paying Henry Souther, Esq., solicitor for the petitioning creditor, $156 30, from the bankrupts estate.

John Murphy, bankrupt. The assignee's return to the order for the sale of certain real estate, presented and confirmed nisi, subject to exceptions within ten days.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, bankrupts. The petition of the assignee for leave to exchange certain stocks for bonds, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report, and on petition of assignees presented, an order was made for the private sale of certain stock in the Woodruff Sleeping and Parlor Car Company and other interests.

Simmon & Co., et al., creditors vs. Thos. J. Fearl, debtor, Somerset county. Additional creditors join in the petition in bankruptcy. The debtor's answer and denial filed, and further argument on the motion for an injunction against certain execution creditors by Purviance for and Coffroth against the same. The decision of the Court was reserved.

L. P. Chester vs. steam tug Veteran No. 2, in admiralty. McKeesport Dock Company allowed to intervene.

Morris & Lewis, creditors, vs. S. Frankenstein, debtor, Clarion county. The petition of certain intervening creditors presented and ordered to be filed.

SAUERDAY'S PROCEEDING,

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier

William Kelly for assault and battery on S. D. Rothermel was fined five dollars and costs.

The indictment against John and Ann Oif for false pretense, L. H Rugh prosecutor, was on motion of the District Attorney quashed.

Michael Sweeny was fined $250 and costs for selling liquor without license.

D. C. Keener, for a similar offense, was fined $100 and costs.

William Eachman, of Cresent township was fined $75 and costs for the same offence:

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel vs. Kirkland, an alleged lunatic, it appearing that Kirkland, was a citizen of Butler, an order was made that he be sent to Dixmont at the expense of that county.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of J. D. Reynold vs, A. J. Reynold, J. S. Cook was appointed Commissioner.

In the divorce case of Mary E. Coss vs. A. E. Coss, C. C. Dickey, Esq., was appointed Commissioner.

In the matter of the first and final account of J. H. White, sequestrator of the life and estate of Adam Shubert, the petition and account of sequestrator presented and confirmed nisi.

In the case of Anton Schmidt vs. Catharine Schmidt. J. H. Callahan, Esq., was appointed Commissioner

A preliminary injunction was refused in the equity proceeding of John Birmingham et al vs. Wm. Fisher et al.

James F. McIlyar was permitted to adopt Mary I. Jackson.

George Kretz and Chas. O'Clair were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Frederick Spreen for the benefit of his creditors.

Sarah Morrow vs. Joseph S. Morrow, libel in divorce. Subpoena awarded.

The Commonwealth ex rel. vs. John McGinniss. Account of Jacob H. Walter, Committee, etc, filed and confirmed nisi.

The St. Alphonsus Beneficial Society of Pittsburgh, presented an application for leave to amend their charter, and were directed to make proper publication.

Arthur Moore and John L. Brown were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Allen.

Mary Reynolds, vs. James Reynolds, libel in divorce on the ground of cruel treatment. Subpoena awarded.

Court of Common Pleas—No. 2 Judges Ewing Kirkpatrick and White.

Eberhardt & Ober vs. Wm. Schultz. W. S. Miller, Esq. appointed auditor to report schedule of distribution of the fund in Court.

Robert Gribbin vs. Robert Henderson. Defendant made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

Alex. Patterson vs. T. N. Hartley, et al. Thomas Herriot, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute the money in Court.

McCullough & Smith vs. Simon Rogers. A. S. Treacy, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute the fund in Court.

John L. Kennedy et al, vs. Wm. H. Singer, et al., a bill in equity against the Board of Directors of the West Pittsburgh Savings Bank, for the appointment of a receiver and the settlement of the business of that institution. Leave granted to file an amended bill.

Daniel Grabbs vs. James F. Ross. A writ of error having been filed. the Court ordered all proceedings to be stayed.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

L. P. Chester vs. steamboat Veteran No. 2, in admiralty. R. D. Clark & Co., were allowed to intervene.

T. Fawcett & Son vs. steamboat Stella, in admiralty. Petition of R. D. Clark presented, and the time for taking testimony extended thirty days.

In the matter of the exceptions to the Commissioners report distributing the fund arising from the sale of the steam tug Tom Reese which was argued recently, the Court overruled the exceptions and confirmed the supplemental report of the Commissioners

John Kenmuir, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Final account of J. P. Fleming Esq., assignee, was presented and filed nisi.

David Snales, bankrupt, Susquehanna county. Petition of R. B. Little, Esq, for compensation as solicitor, presented and referred.

Simmons & Co., et al., Somerset county, vs. Thomas J. Fearl, was argued and an injunction granted against T. J. Fearl Nelson Fearl and S. J. Cove.

Jared M. Brush, Pittsburgh, voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed and same referred to Register Harper.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Philip Gerst to John White, Jr., et al., a rule was granted on assignees to show why they should not be required to file and settle an account in the case, returnable January 23.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. John McGinnis. Account of Jacob H. Waller, committee filed and confirmed nisi.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

AND ANOTHER TO COME—UNEASY LIES THE HEAD OF OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

(From The Daily Post, January 8.)

Mayor Blackmore's position at present is to say the least one of great uncertainty. One day he gets a peremptory order from Court to issue a proclamation for a new election, or show cause why he won't. The next day an order comes from the same power enjoining him not to do just what he has been ordered to do, or again show cause why he does it. The matter appears to be fast resolving itself into a comedy of errors. The bill in equity filed by McDevitt, Boggs et al. on Wednesday evening and on which the last injunction has been issued, sets forth that on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, in pursuance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, an election for Councilmen, Mayor, Controller and Treasurer was held in the city for the term of office commencing the first of February, 1875, as respects the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, and the first Monday of January as respects Councilmen; that the election was held in pursuance with the proclamation of Mayor Blackmore, and at great expense—to the amount of several thousand dollars; that the election was desired by all political parties, and that a larger vote was polled than at the preceding October or the succeeding November election, that the Councils so elected were duly organized and the members were sworn in on the First Monday of January, and that Wm. C. McCarthy, R. M. Snodgrass, city Controller, and C. L. Magee, City Treasurer, were sworn into office for the terms for which they were elected, and received their certificates according to law.

Nevertheless, James Blackmore, the defendents, threatens, and unless restrained by the Court, intends to issue a proclamation for another election on the third Tuesday of February, 1875, for Mayor, Controller, Treasurer and Councilmen. They therefore pray for equitable relief, and ask that a preliminary and afterwards a permanent injunction may issue against the Mayor to restrain him from issuing his proclamation.

To still more complicate the matter an error has been discoveced in the writ of mandamus ordering the Mayor to issue his proclamation which the Court declares renders the mandate nugatory. The Taxpayers' Union however do not intend to let the matter rest but picked their flints, examined their priming and are ready for a renewal of the conflict.

The bones of contention appear to exhibit considerable hardihood and cheek in hanging on to their positions after the people so unmistakeably object to their induction into office.

THE COLD SNAP.

FREAKS OF THE MERCURY—THE SIGNAL SERVICE REGISTRY—OTHER THERMOMETERS.

(From The Daily Post of Monday)

Cold is produced by evaporation from the conversion of sensible heat into latent heat says the lexicographer. Few, however, of the limited number of pedestrians on Saturday, or of those whose zeal aided them in braving the biting, tingling atmosphere yesterday to attend worship, stopped to consider what combination of circumstances produced the cold. They were painfully cognizant of its existence, if it may be said to have an existence, and the only process of thought was in calculating how soon they could reach a point where warmth could be had, or in endeavoring to recall when they felt the cold so keenly. Many said it had not been so cold for eleven years—that memorable New Year's day of 1864—while others claimed that we have had "colder snaps" within the last two or three years. This difference of opinion together with the wide variations in the records of various thermometers consulted, led our reporter to visit the Signal Service office to learn what they knew of it. Their instruments are placed on the roof of the First National Bank building, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, one of the highest points in the city. A double casing of lattice work surrounds the instruments on all sides to protect them from the wind, or any reflected rays of heat, so that the registers they give are measurements of the frost or lack of heat in the atmosphere. Under these conditions the lowest point the mercury reached was 12 degrees below zero, where it remained from Saturday midnight till 7 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour it began to rise gradually and continued rising until 3 P. M., when it reached its highest point, 3 degrees above. From that time it began to descend and fell 10 degrees below zero, from which point it rose to zero at 11:48 last night. The thermometers on the Suspension bridge which were subject to the winds registered 20 degrees below zero at Saturday midnight. This was the lowest point reached there. The suddenness of the change on Saturday was one of the most remarkable points connected with the "spell." At seven o'clock Saturday morning the Signal Service thermometers registered 24 degrees above and half-past four in the afternoon 3 degrees below zero, a change of 27 degrees in eleven hours and a half. Looking over the record of previous years, we found the mercury stood at 6 degrees below on December 22nd and 7 below on January 29th and 30th of the winter of 72-73. Last winter the greatest cold was 4 degrees above. On Saturday night, we may add, it was 1 degree colder in Pittsburgh than any other city in the country according to the midnight bulletin of the Signal Service. At 11:48 o'clock last night the mercury stood at different cities as follows, the figures having a dash before them indicating below zero, others above:

Cairo, Ills., 14; Cincinnati, O., 9; Davenport, Iowa, 8; Indianapolis, Ind., 8; Keokuk, Iowa, 9; Leavenworth, Kansas, 9; Louisville, Ky., 11; Memphis, Tenn., 18; Nashville, Tenn., 16; Omaha, Neb., 11; Pittsburgh, Pa., 0; Shreveport, La. 2; St. Louis, Mo., 15; St Paul, Minn.,—13; Vicksburg, Miss., 24; Yankton, D. T., —10; La Crosse, —1; N. Platte, 12.

QUO WARRANTO!

COMMISSIONER STUCKRATH ASKED TO EXPLAIN WHY HE DON'T VACATE.

[From The Daily Post, January 9.]

Jacob Lashel, Esq., who was elected County Commissioner in November, yesterday applied in the Common Pleas No. 1 for a writ of quo warranto directed to Commissioner Stuckrath, who it seems has taken a fancy to the position, inquiring of Mr. S. why he refuses to vacate.

Mr. Lashel sets forth that Jacob Stuckrath, at the general election held on the second Tuesday of October, 1871, was duly elected a Commissioner of the county of Allegheny, to serve for three years next, ensuing his election, and until his successor was elected or appointed, and that the said Jacob Stuckrath on and since the first Monday (the 4th) of January, inst., has exercised and still does exercise the franchises, rights, powers and privileges of the Commissioner of Allegheny county. That at the general election held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November last, the petitioner was duly elected a Commissioner of the said county to succeed Jacob Stuckrath, and on the 4th of January, inst., took the oath of office and on the same day entered into bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two securities, which was duly approved by the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, and recorded in the Recorder's office, as required by law. But notwithstanding the election and qualification of the petitioner, the defendant, Jacob Stuckrath, has on and since the first Monday of January inst, usurped. introduced into and unlawfully held and exercised the officer of Commissioner of the county aforeside, and used and still does use the rights and privileges of the office, to the great damage and prejudice of the Constitution and law of the Commonwealth. The petitioner, therefore, asks that due process of law may issue against the defendant, that he may answer by what warrant he claims to have and hold the office.

The writ was granted and made returnable on the 21st inst.

THE ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY

MEETING OF ITS OFFICIALS LAST EVENING—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO STRAIGHTEN UP THE BUSINESS.

[From The Daily Post, January 9.]

The officers and stockholders of the Allegheny Trust Company, held a meeting last night to consider what was best to be done during the present trouble.

Hon. Alfred Slack presided with Mr. Wm. Hamilton Secretary.

The clerks who have been at work on the books reported progress but were unable to make any statement as they had not gotten things into an understandable shape.

A resolution was adopted appointing Messrs. Wm. Semple Capt. W. W. Martin and James Andrews a committee to take charge of all the affairs of the bank and report their work to a meeting to be called by them as soon as possible.

A resolution was also adopted pledging the stockholders to the payment of all deposits in full at the earliest possible day, after which the meeting adjourned.

LANE BROTHERS' WHOLESALE HARDWARE
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296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.
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GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.
On the first of January we commence Extensive Improvements in one of our Salesrooms, during which

HARRIRSBUG.

List of Chairmen of Senate Committees.

The Proposed New County Bill.

The U. S. Senatorship.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG Jan. 7, 1875.

THE SENATE.

A number of bills were introduced, including one by Mr. Rutan, regulating salaries of county officers and abolishing fees. This bill fixes the salaries of Allegheny county officers about as they stand at present: District Attorney, $4,000; Sheriff, $6,000; Coroner, $3,000; Prothonotary, $4,000; Clerk of Courts, $4,000; Register, $4,000; Recorder, $4,000; Controller, $3,000; Treasurer, $4,000; Surveyor, $2,000; County Commissioners, $2,000; Solicitors, $2,000; Jailor, $2,000.

Eight thousand copies in English and four thousand in German of the Governor's Message were ordered to be printed.

THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

A resolution was adopted to count the vote of State officers on Wednesday next.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE HOUSE.

A resolution was offered inviting clergymen to open the daily sessions with prayer. The Speaker ruled the same out of order.

Eight thousand copies in English and two thousand copies in German of the Governor's message, were ordered to be printed.

OBITUARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcement was made of the death of John A. Hunter of Armstrong, Wolfe of Centre, Judge Farrer of Washington, and Dr. Baldorf of Berks.

A committee of five was appointed to frame resolutions of condolence with the families of the deceased.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The House ordered that the flag be raised on the Capitol to-morrow in honor of Gen. Jackson.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS NOMINEES ELECTED.

The officers nominated by the Democratic caucus were elected.

Resolutions were offered complimentary to Dr. W. C. Shurlock, John A. Smull and Hugh Morrison the retiring officers.

The House then adjourned until Monday at seven o'clock.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

Under a call signed by eighty-three senators and members, a full and harmonious Democratic preliminary caucus was held in the hall of the House this afternoon at three o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the Democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, when on motion of John M. Irwin of Allegheny county, Thursday, January 14th, 1875, at three o'clock was unanimously agreed upon. Hon. W. H. Playford acted as Chairman, and E. P. Kearns as Secretary.

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1875.

President pro tem Cutler of the Senate has completed the formation of his committees, which he will submit to that body at its meeting on Tuesday next.

The Chairmanship of the principal committees will be as follows: Finance, Rutan; Judiciary, General, Strang; Railroads, Davis; Corporations, Cooper; Education, Anderson of Allegheny; Public Printing, Dunkel; Militafy, Heilman; Constitutional Reform, Herr; Public Buildings, Horter; Vice and Immorality, Jones; Municipal Affairs, Lamon; Mines and Mining, Maclay; New Counties and County Seats, McKinley; Judiciary, Local, Newmyer.

Speaker Patterson is remaining here and expects to be able to report his committees at an early day this week.

NEW COUNTY BILL.

Peter Herdic has been actively engaged in securing the appointment of a committee on new counties and county seats favorable to the bill submitted last year relative to the organization of new counties. By this means he will be enabled to carry out the famous Minnequa project. He was seconded in his efforts by a delegation from the west, who desire Titusville as the county seat of a new county to be formed out of Warren, Venango and Crawford counties. The bill last winter got through the Senate, and being sent to the House was referred to the Committee, where it remained until the final adjournment.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

The most prominent candidates for the Republican Senatorial nomination are Jno. Allison, B. H. Brewster and Russell Errett. The chances are decidedly in favor of the latter.

The opposition to W. A. Wallace for United States Senator is dwindling away and daily becoming beautifully less. The past twenty-four hours two opponents, who formerly actively canvassed against him, are now his most fardent adherents and supporters.

In the Senate and House many new faces appear, about which your correspondent shall have something to say when an opportunity is given.

PROSTRATE LOUISIANA

Resolutions of Protest Introduced in the Tennessee Legislatures.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—The Appeals Nashville special of this date says:

Senator Boyd presented the following resolution in the Senate to day:

Resolved—That our Senators are hereby instructed and representatives requested to support and insist on such guarantees as will immediately restore to the State of Louisiana her rights under the Constitution as a sovereign State of the Federal Union.

MORE RESOLUTIONS IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, January 9.—The following resolutions were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Resolved—By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia that the Governors of the State composing the United States of America, be and they are earnestly requested to convene as soon as practicable the Legislatures of their respective States in order that the States may consult together and advise with each other respecting the late interference of the army of the United States with the Legislature of the State of Louisiana and determine simultaneously to defend and preserve the independence and autonomy of the States.

Resolved—That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and he is hereby requested forthwith to telegraph these resolutions to the Governors of the several States and request immediate replies.

An animated and prolonged discussion ensued, in which the spirit of moderation predominated, leading Senators objecting to Virginia taking the initiative. It was the general opinion Virginia should give expression through her Legislature in the form of a protest against the action of the general government in Louisiana and appeal to the American people for redress and also to express deep and lasting sympathy of the people of Virginia with the people of their sister State of Louisiana. The whole matter was made the special order for Tuesday.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution in regard to Louisiana affairs submitted on Tuesday by Mr. Thurman.

Mr. HAMILTON (Maryland) said the people of the country might well take alarm from the unprecedented character of the seizure of the State House in New Orleans. He did not suppose the President would decline to answer the resolution, but if he should, Congress had a remedy. The army did not belong to the President, but it belonged to the people. If the President used the army for improper purposes, Congress could disband that army. It could refuse to vote supplies for it and every armed soldier in the land could be dispersed by Congress. Every vessel of war now before New Orleans could be taken away by Congress It required no articles of impeachment to do that, no two-thirds vote, but a simple majority of the representatives of the people could do so. That was the remedy of Congress against a despotic Executive. He argued that it was not the duty of soldiers to be arresting legislators and organizing legislatures. The people attended to that themselves. There never was a precedent for action in Louisiana on Monday last. A usurping Governor of the State—for Kellogg was not Governor of Louisiana—commanded the army of the United States in that State, and by his order that army expelled members of the Legislature. No one could tell when and where this thing would be repeated. The Governor of a State had nothing to do with the organizing of a Legislature, that matter resting with the Legislature itself.

Pending further discussion the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House took up the Senate bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment. After some discussion the bill was passed without amendment by a vote of 136 to 99, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albert, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Barry, Bass, Begole, Biery, Bradley, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Chittenden, Clayton, Clements, Cobb (Kansas), Corwin, Cotton, Crooke, Crounse, Curtis, Danford, Dobbins, Donnan, Duell, Eames, Farwell, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Gunckel, Hale (Maine), Harmer, Harrison, Hathern, Hawley (Ill), Hays, Hazleton (Wis), Hazleton (N. J.), Hendie, Hodges, Hooper, Haskins, Houghton, Howe, Hunter, Hynes, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Loughridge, Lowe, Lowndes, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill (Wis.), McDill (Iowa), McDougal, McKee, McMillan, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Myers, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Page, Parsons, Pelham, Pendleton, Pike, Platt (N. Y.), Poland, Pratt, Purman, Ray, Richmond, E H. Roberts, Robinson (Ohio), Rusk, Sawyer, Sayler (Indiana), Scofield, Scudder (N. J.), Sener, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Shoemaker, Small, Smart, Smith (Pa.), Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Va.), Smith (Ohio), Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, St. John, Strawbridge, Taylor, Thomas (N. C.), Thomas (Va.), Thompson, Thornburgh, Todd, Tremain, Tyner, Waldron, Wallace, Ward (Ill.), Ward, (N. J.), Wheeler, White, Whitely, Wilburn, Willard (Mich.), Williams (Mass.), Williams (Ind.), Williams (Mich.), Wilson (Iowa) and Wilson, Ind.—136.

Nays—Messrs. Adams' Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Beck, Bell, Berry, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Brombery, Brown, Buffinten, Caldwell, Clark (Mo.), Clark (N. Y.), Clymer, Comingo, Cook, Cox, Crittenden, Crossland, Crutchfield, Dawes, Demitt, Eldridge, Field, Fink, Giddings, Glover, Gooch, Gunter, Hogans, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris (Mass.), Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Hatcher, Havens Hawley (Conn.), Hereford, Herndow, E. R Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Holman, Hunter, Kelly, Knapp, Lamar, Lamison, Lawson, Leach, Magee, Marshall, McLean, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, Niback, Niles, Parker (N. H.), Parker (Mo.), Perry, Pierce, Randall, Read, Robbins, Sayler (Ohio,) Schell, Scudder (N. Y.), Sherwood, Sloss, Smith (N. C.), Southard, Stephens, Stone, Storm, Townsend, Vance, Waddell, Wells, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Willard (Vt.), Willie, Wilson (Md.), Wolfe, Wood, Woodworth, Young (Ky.) and Young (Ga)—99.

The bill now goes to the President for signature.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) from the Committee on Judiciary made a report on the impeachment case of Judge Durell of Louisiana to the effect that having received official information of Durell's resignation the resolutions of impeachment be laid on the table. Agreed to—Yeas, 128; nays, 68.

The same action was taken by the House in the case of the impeachment of Judge Busteed of Alabama.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill, making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30th 1876; agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT said the total amount appropriated by the bill was a little over sixteen million dollars, somewhat larger than the appropriation last year. The principal item of increase was for coal for the use of ships. The Senate Committee had reported in favor of increasing appropriations made by the bill as it came from the House in a very few small items. The bill was read a third time and passed.

THE LOUISIANA PROBLEM.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Thurman in regard to the Louisiana trouble.

Mr. BAYARD said: Two years ago he introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the conduct of Major Lewis Merrill, United States army, in South Carolina. Then as now the Senator from New York, (Conkling) offered an amendment leaving it discretionary with the President to answer that. That resolution with the amendment passed the Senate on the 3d of March, 1873, and to this day the President had treated it with contemptuous silence. With full knowledge of the conduct of Major Merrill in South Carolina, he had been sent to the "green fields and pastures new" in Louisiana. Never since the time when the American colonies had separated themselves from Great Britain had the people of this country been brought face to face with greater questions than those of to-day. The issue was whether we should have a free government or a military dictatorship.

Mr. Bayard then quoted from a speech delivered by him in the Senate on the 27th of February, 1873, in which he argued that the dangers which were menacing the liberties of the people of Louisiana then were also menacing the liberties of the American people. Had the policy of the President been modified since then? No sir; it had been doggedly intensified. There was not one case where the displeasure of the President had been signified by the removal of an improper official—not a single instance of rebuke.

BANDITTI SHERIDAN.

Sheridan had been sent to New Orleans secretly to dragoon the people of Louisiana. He arrived there only three days before the meeting of the Legislature. He conferred with none of those who had the welfare of the State at heart, but only with Kellogg and his adherents, and then produced from his own pockets the authority to assume command. Other officers of the army higher and lower than Sheridan had been passed over, and he was personally selected to interfere thus with the organization of the State Legislature. He (Mr Bayard) did not wish to detract from the glories of this officer. They were won in the career of rough war but he was an officer of the army of the United States and a servant of the people, and in no way their master. He then read from the Constitution of the United States and said if this cavalry officer with whatever glory he may have attained by his sword is stronger than our guarantees of liberty, then let us know it now. The issue cannot be raised too soon.

SHERIDAN NOT THE MAN TO CALM THE TROUBLED WATERS.

Mr. Bayard then quoted from dispatches of Sheridan to the Secretary of War, and asked who would say that this officer (Sheridan) was ever fit to breathe the air of a Republican Government. He next quoted from a dispatch of Sheridan, urging that certain persons be declared banditti, and said if there was now the tone in the Executive Department of this country that there once was, that officer (Sheridan) would never sign his name again as Lieutenant General of the United States army. If that officer had been in a hostile country, he could not have made a more brutal or bloody threat. Such language as that used in his dispatch was like that used by the captain of a band of Janissaries asking for instructions from some Oriental despot. General Sheridan has no one quality to fit him for the duties to command Louisiana. His first quality should be good will toward the people of the State.

He next read a dispatch of Secretary Belknap approving the course of General Sheridan, and said the disgust which he (Bayard) felt at the language of General Sheridan was rather increased towards him who would pen such an answer. He believed the American people would repudiate Belknap and all those who undertook to endorse this action of General Sheridan. The proposition was here presented for the first time that the President of the United States could, of his own motion, adjudge the fact that such domestic violence existed in the State as would justify him in interfering in the organization of a State Legislature. The powers of the State Legislature to judge of the qualification and election of its own members were just as secure as the powers of the Congress of the United States to judge its members. If Congress permitted such power as this to be exercised by the President in Louisiana to-day, it might be exercised in New York to morrow, Massachusetts next day, and in the Congress of the United States on the 4th day of March next. A single brigade could take charge of the Capitol on the 4th of March next, shut out the people and give seats to the friends of the dominant party only. To-day is the anniversary of

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS,

A battle which covered American arms with glory. Should the glory of 1815 be dimmed or clouded by the shame of 1875? Was it to be that those who fought against such fearful odds to defend that city in 1815 fought for nothing? It may have been that mistakes were made, that misjudgment and high partizan feeling all combined led the President to take the action he did, but he (Bayard) hoped that the American people would give him a command by which he would be forced to obey the laws and take his armed hand from the throat of Louisiana.

Mr. SCHURZ offered the following resolution and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on Monday:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the constitution and to report with the least possible delay by bill or otherwise.

PASSAGE OF THE AMENDMENT.

The question being on the amendment of Conkling to insert in the resolution of Thurman, calling upon the President for information in regard to Louisiana troubles the words "if not incompatible with public interest," it was agreed to—yeas 32; nays, 21, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs, Allison, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conkling, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry (Michigan), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton (Texas), Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill (Maine), Morrill (Vermont), Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Wadleigh, West and Windom—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Fenton, Ferry, (Connecticut) Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stevenson, Thurman and Tipton—21.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Morton submitted an amendment to add to the resolution the following words: "Or whether he has any information in regard to existence in the State of Louisiana of an armed organization hostile to the Government of the State and intent upon overthrowing such State Government by force."

Mr. MERRIMON moved to amend the amendment as follows: "And particularly whether persons whom he has recognized as official authorities of the State of Louisiana were elected according to the Constitution and laws of that State, and if so how and by what means he ascertained such fact, and whether other persons than those recognized by him as such authorities claimed and claim to be lawful authorities of said State, and upon what grounds the last mentioned persons claimed to be said lawful authorities, with all the evidence furnished the Executive Department by said person to sustain such claim, and all communications between the Executive Department and said persons in reference to said claims, and what and all information he had and has to that effect."

After considerable discussion, Mr. Merrimon withdrew his amendment and the amendment submitted by Mr. Morton was agreed to.

Mr SARGENT submitted an amendment to insert in Thurman's resolution after the word Senate where it last occurs the words "under what circumstances" and so that the resolution should read as follows: Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether any portion of the army of the United States or army officer or officers, soldier or soldiers of such army did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with, control or seek to control the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either of the branches thereof on the 4th instant, and especially whether any person or persons claiming seats in either branch of said Legislature have been deprived thereof or prevented from taking the same by any such military force, officer or soldier and if such has been the case then that the President inform the Senate under what circumstances and by what authority such military intervention and interference have taken place, and whether he has any information in regard to the existence in the State of Louisiana of an armed organization hostile to the Government of the State and intent upon overturning such State Government by force.

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution was adopted as amended.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) introduced a bill to provide for a legal and fair election in the State of Louisiana, and to guarantee to that State a Republican form of government. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

It directs that an election be held on the fourth Tuesday of May next for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Elections and members of the Legislature; that the President shall immediately appoint three suitable persons to superintend such elections; that they shall immediately appoint two competent and suitable citizens of opposite political parties as State Registrars who shall cause a new and complete registration to be made of all legally qualified voters of the State; that the State Registrars and Superintendents shall in like manner appoint two Supervisor of Registration in each parish, and that the Superintendents shall in like manner appoint two Commissioners of Elections for each election precinct within ten days of the day of election. The State Registrars are to open returns in the presence of the Superintendents and to examine, canvass and compile the same, and the Superintendents are thereupon to make a public proclamation of the result of the election in two newspapers of general circulation and opposite politics. The Legislature thus elected is to meet and organize on the second Monday after this promulgation of the result of the election and on the first Monday after such promulgation the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other State officers shall enter on the discharge of their respective offices, and the Government thus established is to be recognized by the United States Government as the legal Government of Louisiana. The United States Circuit Court of Louisiana is to have exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses made punishable by the act. It authorizes the President to employ the army and navy to maintain public peace; to sustain officers under the act, and to enforce the provisions of the act; and any act of an officer of the State of Louisiana or of the State Court interfering with the execution of the act is to be treated as absolutely void.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (G. F. Hoar in the chair) on the private calendar. Without disposing of any bill the Committee rose.

A call was read for a Republican caucus to-morrow evening.

Adjourned.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

COLUMBUS, January 7.—Governor Allen has just sent the following message to the General Assembly, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

To the General Assembly:

I desire to call your attention to the grave circumstances of the interference of Federal troops in the organization and proceedings of the Legislature of a sister State. If the reported action of the military, in unseating persons claiming to be members of the Louisiana Legislature and giving their places to persons contesting the same is true, and is legal and proper here, it seems to me to be the duty of the representatives of the people of this State to at once enter a vigorous protest against the action that may be made a precedent at some further time for the overthrow of the civil government here. If there is a law warranting the settling of contested election cases in the State Legislatures by the use of Federal troops, then, in my judgment, you should request its immediate repeal. If there is no law for it, then your indignant protest should be heard at Washington, insisting upon such action by Congress as will prevent, in future such flagrant outrages against civil liberty.

PROTEST BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, January 7.—Gov. Gaston in his message, strongly pronounced against the encroachment of Federal power in the rights of States, and urges the return to amicable relations as the only guarantee for the peace and prosperity of the nation at large.

THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE ALSO PROTESTS.

NASHVILLE, January 7.—Gov. Brown, at the conclusion of his message says Permit me to express my congratulations that, unlike the legislative assembly of one of our sister States, you have been allowed to assemble peaceably and to perfect your organization without intimidation. No military force surrounds your Capitol or drives from their rightful seats the Representatives of the people. The edict of a petty tyrant does not here avail to disperse the State's Legislature. Yet your immunity from such outrage is just now made the more conspicuous by the spectacle of Louisiana. Trampled under foot and desecrated of her liberties, we may credit reports that reach us through the daily press and which seem to have the sanction of official authority—the power of the national government, through its military arm being used for the subversion of all liberties the people of Louisiana have a right to hold dear. Possibly it is not in your power to do more than to interpose a solemn and earnest protest against this glaring crime, yet if this be all that the representative of so valorous a State as Tennessee may do, I trust that your protest may be made with such emphasis and earnestness as to arrest the attention of every patriotic citizen in this republic, awaken the people everywhere to a sense of the danger that threatens our constitutional liberties.

THE MISSOURI GOVERNOR NOT BEHIND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—Touching Louisiana affairs, Governor Woodson in his message to the Legislature, takes strong ground against the Kellogg government and Federal interference, and urges the Legislature to adopt resolutions expressive of the feelings and indignation felt by Missouri at the policy pursued by the President and Radical party.

INDIGNANT MERCHANTS.

A number of prominent merchants held a meeting at the Merchant's Exchange to-day to consult as to what action should be taken regarding affairs in Louisiana Although most of them present strongly sympathized with the people of New Orleans they deemed it inexpedient to bring matters even in its commercial bearings before the Exchange and concluded that the agitation of such questions would only tend to create division among the members. It is likely, however, that a public meeting will be called for Saturday evening to give expression of the feelings and opinions upon the subject.

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, January 7, 875.

In the House a series of resolutions were introduced by Mr. Durkham protesting against the Louisiana outrage, which was referred to a special committee of five.

INDIGNATION MEETING CALLED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 7.—The following address to the citizens of New York calling on them to meet and protest against military interference in Louisiana, was issued this evening:

JANUARY 5th, 1875.

To the Citizens of New York:

To-day's Associated Press dispatches of events which took place in our sister city, New Orleans, present a most marked attack upon the rights of American citizenship which has ever been made since the establishment of our government. A legislative body of a sister State, peaceably assembled, has been broken into and dispersed by Federal troops, acting under orders from the President of the United States, to give expression to the outraged feelings which every citizens of a free Commonwealth must experience at a crime, happily in this country so unparalleled against the underlying principles of our Government. We ask you to assemble, irrespective of party ties, at Cooper Institute on Monday evening, January 11th.

Signed by William Cullen Bryant, William H. Wickham, William M. Evarts, William B. Duncan, August Belmont, Manton Marble, Whitelaw Reid, Charles A. Dana, Sydney Webster and others.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 8.—Governor Hendricks delivered his message to the Legislature in joint convention at ten o'clock this morning. The message closes as follows: In relation to Louisiana affairs I had intended to restrict this communication to subjects that are of special interest to the State of Indiana and had written all I intended to say when it became known to the country that a free representative government had been broken down in the State of Louisiana by military violence. It is a fundamental right and essential to free institutions that a Legislative body shall be the judge of the qualification of elections and returns of its own members. It is declared in our Constitution and of the Constitution of the United States and in the Constitution of Louisiana; it is exclusive and no power, not even the judiciary can interfere or question. It is a prerogative of the State because without it no free State can exist. Without any pretext of domestic violence that right has been taken away from the popular branch of the Legislature of Louisiana and members organized by that body have been driven from the hall by armed soldiers under the command of United States military officers and others not recognized by the body as members have been seated as such. The cause of the House of Representatives and of Louisiana and of its constituency is your cause and will be the cause of the people you represent so long as Constitutional and independent legislation shall be cherished by them as a right. Shall the privilege of the people to make their own State laws by their chosen Representatives rest upon right or only upon permission? The voice of the people should be so expressed as to restore the right. I ask you to protest against and denounce the usurpation as a crime to be detested and not a precedent to be respected.

INDIGNATION MEETING CALLED IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, January 8.—The Journal this afternoon says steps are being taken to hold a meeting in Faneiul Hall to protest against interference by the military in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. The feeling is very strong not only among those who are opponents of the administration, but with those who are counted upon as among its supporters.

The Troublesome Problem.

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET OWING TO THE LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The Republican senators to-day held a long caucus, in which there was a general discussion on the order of business and the course necessary to be taken in affairs concerning the South, especially Louisiana.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

While some Senators emphatically endorsed the President and General Sheridan, others preferred to await the forth coming special message of the President relative to Louisiana affairs before expressing their opinion. It was generally admitted, however, that it was the duty of the Government to protect all its citizens in all their legitimate rights, irrespective of clamors of the opposing party. The object of the caucus was to agree upon some line of policy which would unite Republicans of both Houses. This purpose will be the subject of an adjourned meeting.

THE HOUSE RADS ALSO CONSIDER THE SITUATION.

The Republicans of the House held a caucus to night, with Mr. Maynard as Chairman, and Gunckle as Secretary.

Mr. White offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven members to draft a general bill, with a view to secure the rights of all citizens of the South. In his remarks he referred to the alleged outrages, and urged immediate necessity for action if they desired to be true to their professions as Republicans and friends of constitutional liberty.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts said he was desirous of affording requisite relief, and wanted some plan to be presented as a remedy for the outrages on citizens of the South.

A PENNSYLVANIAN APPROVES OF THE DOINGS OF BANDITTI SHERIDAN.

Mr. Cessna of Pennsylvania in the course of his remarks approved of General Sheridan's course.

Mr. Sypher of Louisiana said the necessary remedy was to protect the people of the South who had been enfranchised as an experiment by the Republican party.

Mr. Wilson of Indiana desired an amendment instructing the judiciary to report a bill for a new election in Louisiana.

SUPPORTERS OF THE PRESIDENT DIVULGE.

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts spoke in favor of the resolution justifying the acts of Sheridan. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts said he intended to do his duty in spite of the public press. He supposed the Republican party would support their President, and he knew the President was endeavoring to confine his action strictly with the line of his constitutional duty. He fully sustained the President and General Sheridan. Mr. Blaine of Maine was called for, but did not respond.

Mr. Townsend of Pennsylvania desired to hear Mr. Foster, chairman of the New Orleans sub-Committee, who had just come into the hall, but that gentleman made no response.

Mr. Ward of Illinois said he would not be bound by the action of the caucus; that hesitated to do what was necessary to preserve the Republican party and protect all the citizens of the Union.

The resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven in accordance with Mr White's proposition was agreed to, when the caucus adjourned until the report of the committee on Louisiana affairs shall be made, and the President's message on that subject transmitted to Congress.

JUDGE DIBBLE CONDEMNED BY THE RADS.

Attorney General Field of Louisiana now here, has received a dispatch from Governor Kellogg, saying that the Republican party does not endorse Judge Dibble's letter. He published it in the Democratic papers alone. Our friends generally condemn him."

SHERIDAN ASSUMES ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTS DONE BY THE MILITARY.

The following dispatch from General Sheridan was received here late last night.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, New Orleans, Jan. 8.

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to submit the following brief report of affairs as they occurred here in the organization of the State Legislature of January 4, 1875. I was not in command of this military department until nine o'clock at night, on the 4th inst., but I fully indorse and am willing to be held responsible for the acts of the military as conservators of public peace upon that day. During the few days which I was in the city prior to the 4th of January the general topic of conversation was the scenes of bloodshed that were liable to occur on that day, and I repeatedly heard threats of assassinating the Governor, and regrets expressed he was not killed on the 14th of September last; also threats of the assassination of Republican members of the House, in order to secure the election of a Democratic Speaker. I also know of kidnapping by banditti of Mr. Cousin one of the members elect of the Legislature, in order to preserve peace and the State House safe for the peaceful assembling of the Legislature General Emory, upon a requisition of the Governor, stationed troops in the vicinity of the building; owing to these precautions the Legislature assembled in the State House without any disturbance of the peace. At twelve o'clock, Wm. Vigers, Clerk of the last House of Representatives proceeded to call the roll, as, according to law, he was empowered to do. One hundred and two legally returned members answered to their names.

THE LOUISIANA CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—POINTS OF THEIR FORTHCOMING REPORT.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The subcommittee appointed by the House special Committee on Southern Affairs and which has been investigating matters in Louisiana for some weeks past returned to Washington last night. Its members, Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter, are necessarily reticent as to giving expression of their views in advance of their presentation to the full committee and of the maturing and making of its report to the House Enough is known, however, to authorize the statement that there is no conflict of opinion among the members of the subcommittee as to the principal points in controversy.

WORK OF THE RETURNING BOARD CONDEMNED.

The action of the Returning Board in throwing out returns of certain parishes in which Conservatives were elected and in giving certificates to some Republicans who were not elected will be condemned as illegal and an unwarranted exercise of authority.

NO INTIMIDATION TO THE NEGRO.

The testimony taken before the committee does not sustain the charges of violence and intimidation towards the negro voters, but rather tends to establish the fact that large numbers of negroes voted the Democratic ticket from the conviction that in so doing they were advancing their own interests and the interests of the State. It is a mere matter of conjecture what course of policy the committee will recommend, but the probabilities are that it will be in the direction of a new election. The excitement in New Orleans when the committee left that city was intense, but there was no likelihood whatever of its being manifested in any general outbreak. The Kellogg government is submitted to only under the pressure of the military power of the United States and in expectation and belief that Congress will devise and adopt some measure that will restore the Commonwealth to the control of its own citizens.

PROPOSED PROMINENT DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At the suggestion of prominent Democrats of the country, a meeting will be held here some time this week consisting of one leading Democrat from each State to consider the political situation. It is understood that ex-Governor Magoffin of Kentucky will preside, and that the consultation will be private.

DIFFERENCES IN THE CABINET.

Rumors of discussions in the Cabinet on account of the policy of the administration in regard to Louisiana troubles are again repeated in well informed circles, and it was stated to-night that Secretary Fish had tendered his resignation to the President. The Secretary, however, denies the truth of the report stating positively that he had not resigned, though as to what would take place he did not know There seems to be every indication that at least three members of the Cabinet are not thoroughly in accord with the President in this troublesome question, and have intimated to him that they will resign. It is known that several prominent Republican Senators were in consultation with Secretary Fish to-day, and this fact has given rise to the rumor that an effort is being made to reconcile any differences which may have taken place between him and the President.

LOUISIANA.

Conservative Legislators Make an Appeal to Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8, 1875.

The Hon., the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The House of Representatives of Louisiana duly organized with the laws of the State would most respectiully state to your honorable bodies that, having convened in the capitol of the State on the 4th of January, 1875, and having organized permanently according to law their speaker and a majority of the members were compelled to retire by troops of the United States, the facts being as follows:

On Monday, the 4th of January, 1875, the clerk of the former House called the roll of members as returned by the returning board to the number of 106, 111 constituting a full House, and after reading the certificate of the Secretary of State attached thereto, announced a quorum present, five being the number required Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Billieu of Lafourche, which was put and carried, Hon. L. A. Wiltz of New Orleans, took the chair as temporary speaker, Mr. Wiltz as speaker called to order. The oath of office was duly administered to him by Justice Houston and thereupon the speaker administered the oath to the returned members of the House. A motion was then made to declare Mr. A. J. Frezevant, clerk of the House pro tem., which was carried.

Motions and calls from both the Republican and Conservative sides for a permanent organization followed, considerable confusion prevailing.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Billieu of Lafourche, was then made and passed: Be it resolved that James Bryo, Jr., of the parish of Bienville, Charles Schuyer and John L. Scales of the parish of Desoto, C. C. Droun of the parish of Graut, and Geo A Kelly of the parish of Wynne, be and they are hereby declared duly elected members of this House, and as such are entitled to their seats, reserving to their opponents, if any, all the right of contesting these five, being members from the four parishes whose returns the Returning Board had neglected to promulgate, and had it referred to the Legislature for its decision, were duly sworn and took their seats. Thereafter motions from both Republicans and Conservatives were made for a permanent organizations The Speaker announced the motion, when Mr. L. A. Wiltz was nominated by the Conservatives, and Messrs. M. Hahn and C. W. Lowell by the Republicans. Mr. Lowell declined. The Speaker then ordered the roll to be called, which roll was the same as called by the former clerk. The roll being called, the Clerk announced the vote as follows: L. A. Wiltz, 55 votes; M. Hahn, 2; blank, 14. Mr. Wiltz voting blank. No objection or dispute was made to the counter to the announcement of the vote. At this juncture several of the Republican members indicated a disposition to leave the hall, and a number of them retired. Mr. Wiltz was then duly sworn, and the roll being called members came to the speaker's stand and were sworn in by him four at a time to the number of 59 including Messrs. Baker, Drury, Hahn, Murrell and Thomas Republicans, who remained and participated in the proceedings.

After the permanent organization, a motion was made and carried to elect Mr. P. J. Trezevant, Chief Clerk of the House, and another was made and carried electing Mr. E. Flood, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. Thus was the permanent organization of the House of Representatives effected.

On motion a committee of seven was appointed on election returns.

COMMENCEMENT OF TROUBLE.

By this time the disturbance in the lobby had become serious and a conflict was imminent. Then, in order to avoid a collicion, Gen. De Trobriand was sent for. On entering the Hall the Speaker requested him to say a few words to the lobby in order to prevent bloodshed, saying also that he could maintain the dignity of the House but he wished to avid a conflict. The General succeeded in restoring order.

PROCEEDINGS INTERRUPTED BY THE MILITARY.

While proceedings of the House were progressing, Gen. P. E. De Trobriand entered the hall in uniform, his sword at his side, accompanied by two of his staff and Mr. Vigers, former Clerk of the House and addressed Speaker Wiltz, exhibiting documents from Kellogg requesting him to clear the Hall of all persons not returned by the Returning Board.

Speaker Wiltz—I wish to say to you that since our organization we have admitted, sworn in and seated five members from the refused parishes.

Gen. De Trobriand—I am but a soldier. These are my orders.

Speaker Wiltz—I respect you, General, as a gentleman and a soldier, and dislike to give you trouble, but I, like you, have a duty to perform which I owe to my State, to maintain the dignity and authority of my position as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Force will have to be used before I can permit you to execute your orders.

Upon the refusal of Speaker Wiltz and Mr. Frezevant clerk to point out persons and the refusal of the Speaker to allow Wm. Vigers to call the roll for the purpose of identifying members, Hugh J. Campbell and T. C. Andrson assisted Gen. De Trobriand in identifying the members to be ejected. Gen. De Trobriand then ordered his soldiers, fully armed with fixed bayonets into the hall from the lobby and approached the members successively while in their seats, and one by one were taken from the hall by his soldiers, each gentleman first rising in his seat and uttering his solemn protest in the name of his constituents against

THE UNLAWFUL EXPULSION.

Thus were the gentlemen ignominously arrested and despite their public protestations and their appeals to the Speaker and the House for protection, which neither could afford were

TAKEN FROM THEIR SEATS

and forcibly ejected from the hall at the point of the bayonet by officers and soldiers of the United States army. Gen. De Trobriand then proceeded to eject the clerk and arrested the proceedings of the Assembly, and for that purpose brought

A FILE OF SOLDIERS

to the Speaker's stand when the Speaker arose and also entered his solemn protest and said, I call upon the Representatives of the State of Louisiana to retire with me. Speaker Wiltz then left the hall followed by all of the Conservative members, the hall being left in possession of the military.

If we have dwelt thus somewhat at length upon the details of the military overthrow of a sovereign State and her reduction to a province, it is that other States may see and know the process whereby the overthrow of their own liberties may be accomplished.

A SOLEMN WARNING TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

We solemnly warn the American people, jealous of their liberties, that a military power displacing a House of Representatives in the State of Louisiana may yet serve as a precedent to shackle them and their posterity, if in this hour of trial, standing as we do to-day amid the ruins of constitutional liberty, they leave us to our fate. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed L. A. Wiltz, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, Peter S. Trezeverant, Clerk, with sixty-two names of members following.

ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM PHIL.—HE REITERATES HIS FORMER DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.

To W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

Several prominent people here have for the last few days been passing resolutions and manufacturing sentimental protests for northern political consumption. They seem to be trying to make martyrs of themselves. It cannot be done at this late day. There have been too many bleeding negroes and ostracised white citizens for their statements to be believed by fair min

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John Welsh, charged by Anson Kirsch with rape, was convicted and sentenced thirteen years to the Penitentiary.

George W. Neely, charged with being implicated in the Sharpsburg riot last summer, R. T. Graham prosecutor, was fined ten dollars and costs.

Christopher Hope, charged on three indictments of assault and battery and malicious mischief, on oath of James Glenn, was acquitted and the costs divided.

Mary Stahider, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced one year to the Work House.

J. W. Reynolds plead guilty to two charges of false pretense, preferred by D. M. Armer and J. W. Sheriff, and was sentenced four years to the Work House.

Stephen Joice was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

In the case of Wm. McGinniss indicted for assault and battery, a nolle pros. was allowed.

Also in the case of M. S. Hulings, charged by John T. Natcher with assault and battery.

Peter Reitzel and Benzie Skonzie, two Roman miners charged by W. P. Rend with the larceny of mining tools were acquitted.

Herman L. Casper was convicted of larceny.

Court of Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterret and Stowe.

James Watterson vs. A. V. R. R. Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $9,342 23.

Henry Shupe vs. George Emerick. Verdict for plaintiff for $10.96.

The Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Company vs. F. Levey. At action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $183 70.

C. Behring, executors, vs. Max Leuking; an action to recovar commissions for negotiating mortgages. Jury out.

Wesley Squires; vs. Fulton & Co., garnishees of A. V. R. R. Co. Judgment ordered to be entered against garnishees in the sum of $278 26 with interest from date of rendering verdict.

Jane A Splane vs. C. L. Goehring, an action for medical service. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—No. 2 Judges Ewing Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of C. S. Black vs. W. H. McClelland, an action for damages for the loss of an eye. Jury out.

In the case of the North American Oil and Mining Company, for use of T. H. Macy, vs. the Ardesco Oil Company, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $4,075 73. Defendants' counsel made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

The report of the master on the Edgewood Railroad case was argued.

Edward Mailly vs. King, Reed & Co., action for alleged libel, on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Horn, Allegheny, bankrupt. Petition of Adam Reineman for the assignment of bank upts claim in a certain mortgage, referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

S. W. Paine, Bradford county, bankrupt. A petition for the ascertainment and liquidation of liens. Referred to Register Overton for examination and report.

Lewis Brainard, Susquehanna, bankrupt. Petition of W. P. Burdick, for the liquidation of certain liens, referred to Register Willard.

Concord Savings Bank, Butler county. An argument on an injunction fixed for the 29th inst., and in the meantime restraining Lane Bros., execution creditors, from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Collins Bros, bankrupts, Titusville. Hearing on rule to show cause why specifications of objections to bankrupts discharge should not be stricken off to the 1st Tuesday of February next.

Keese, Perry & Co., Titusville, bankrupts. The rule for the setting aside of the Registers report allowing A. W. Barry compensation, was continued until the first Tuesday of February.

Chambers O. Gamble, of Butler, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, Referred to Register Shaffer.

Wm. F. Richardson, assignee, &c., vs. J. W. Bonita et al. Rule on defendants to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence.

An order was made on Tack Bros. and Tack Bros. & Co., against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 9th inst., to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts, and made returnable on next Saturday.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John Pishkey was tried for the alleged seduction of Bertha Fairman. Jury out.

Charles Ayres, charged with assault and battery with attempt to commit rape on Miss Sallie H. McCombs, in the neighborhood of East Liberty on the 16th of last November, made no defense, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box.

David F. Evans, charged with assault and battery on Wm. Pierce, was allowed a nolle pros.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

J. A. Splane vs. C. L. Goehring, an action to recover for medical service. Jury out.

In the case of Charlotte Ziegler vs. J. B. Ziegler, a final decree of divorce was made

Arsenal Bank, of Pittsburgh, vs. Jake Hill; verdict for plaintiff for $524 23. This was an action on a promissory note.

James H. Williams, for use of O. P. & W. Shinkle, vs. Jos. G. Pollock, impleaded with M. P. Fish and H. M. Matthews, late owners of steamboat "Collier." Verdict against Pollock for $339 41, and damages assessed Fish and Matthews in the same sum.

A. M. Pollock vs. J. W. Craig; an action for medical services. Verdict for plaintiff for $10 40.

James McConly vs. Louis Berkowitz. Verdict for plaintiff for $193 26.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Edward Mally vs. King, Reed & Co., taken up on Monday, was concluded yesterday afternoon. This was an alleged libel, the plaintiff averring that defendants had published him for keeping a brothel. The jury, after a short disappearance, returned a verdict for defendant.

In the case of C. S. Black vs. W. H. McClelland previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff for $3,850.

The case of John Birmingham vs. Wm. J. Kountz; an action on two bonds, aggregating about $15,000, is on trial.

The argument on the exceptions to the Master's report in the Edgewood Railroad case, was concluded.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Rabaza B. Freeman, of Blossburg, Tioga county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Smith, of Tioga.

Christopher Rogers, bankrupt, Lezerne county. Order made for the sale of real estate discharged of liens.

Andrew Lyons, of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper.

John H. Weare, and Nathaniel Weare, partners as Weare Bros., bankrupts, Butler county. Petitions for discharge presented and order made for their examination before Register Shafer.

John Martin, bankrupt, Waynesburg. It appearing to the Court that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the act, it is ordered, that he be, and he is hereby dischargod from all his debts, except such as are by said act excepted.

W. S. Colwell, bankrupt, Allegheny. Register's report on the petition of the Enterprise Savings Bank for payment of judgment "confirmed absolute;" and the Register's fee for said report taxed in usual form.

H. C. Chaffey, bankrupt, Erie. Report of Register Woodruff on the order for a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to consider propositions for compromise presented, and the United States Marshal ordered to notify the creditors that a hearing will be had to ascertain whether the resolution of the creditors for composition had been passed as the bankrupt law requires.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Wm. Shuppe et al vs. Jacob Henrici, trustee of the Harmony Society was argued. The argument is on a bill for an alleged infringement of a patent oil well casing.

In the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs Peck & McKenna, in which the plaintiffs charged an infringement of a patent re-issued for the manufacture of oil well torpedoes and which was argued some time since, a decision was rendered refusing to grant a preliminary injunction.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Herman C. Casper, who had been convicted on three indictments for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to three years and nine months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Chas. W. Ayres, convicted of assault and battery with intent to commit rape was fined $1,000 and costs, and sentenced four years ten months and twenty-eight days to the Workhouse.

Willis Compton, charged by Isaac McGilmap with the larceny of some carpenter tools was acquitted.

John Rohitzer, charged by Geo. Ballstine with false pretense, was acquitted and the prosecutor ordered to pay costs.

Philip Sullivan, charged by Mary Connelly, with felonious assault and battery was found guilty of simple assault and battery. The plaintiff charged Sullivan with having attempted to drown her son, in the river opposite the Thirty-third ward, but defendant succeeded in showing that he was only in fun. Accordingly the charge of felonious intent was not entertained.

Henry Ortler was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

J. A. Splane vs. C. L. Goehring. Verdict for the plaintiff for $43 52.

Frederick Lachner vs. the Pittsburgh Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, action for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff in the building of the road of defendant company in front of his house. On trial.

M. P. Lanahan and wife vs. O. H. Blackburn. An action to recovered for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $101 56.

Harvey & Delmer vs. John and Catharine Hartmans, an action for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $114 83.

Martin Rector and Margaret, his wife, vs. John Lapleder and Catharine Lapleder his wife; an action to recover damages alleged to have been done to plaintiffs' property by an imperfect water drainage from defendant's property. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

J. H. McCloy vs. J. L. Simpson. Auditor's report filed and al the parties having agreed, confirmed absolutely, and the Sheriff directed to pay out the money in accordance with the distribution made by the auditor.

The case of Birmingham vs. Kountz is still on trial.

Anderson & Co., vs. Calhoun & Co., on trial. The defendants in this case had the contract for doing certain work on the new building on the Allegheny Poor Farm and purchased some iron from the plaintiffs. The action is brought to recover for certain articles which defendants refused to pay for on the ground that they were not included in the contract.

The case of Jas. P. Rankin vs. Dr. James McCarrell, an action for damages for alleged mal practice, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Josiah Zerbe, bankrupt, Northumberland county. Upon application of the assignees, order was made for a second and third general meeting of the creditors, before Register Detwiler, at Sunbury.

James Clark, bankrupt, Potter county. It appearing that bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the act, it is ordered that he be discharged from all his debts except such as are excepted by the act.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., and McKnight, Porter & Co. Pittsburgh, bankrupts. On petition of the assignee presented an order was made for the making of a contract with T. B. and A Laughlin to work up the iron ore belonging to the estate of McKnight, Porter & Co. into metal, upon certain terms set forth in the petition.

John H. Boyle. Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented and an order made for a final examination before Register Harper on the 2d prox.

Gervase Watson, bankrupt, Allegheny county. On petition of the assignee presented, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate, subject to liens and encumbrances.

Blackmore & Nelson, Pittsburgh, bankrupts' Argument on the application for an injunction to restrain the Dollar Savings Bank and John Richey from selling certain property of the debtor upon mortgages held by them. Friend and Woods for the injunction Lazear and Keenan against the same. The Court reserved its decision.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

ST. ELMO, Ill., July 8, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure, that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimd to do. I will only mention one as remarkable, though I could give you dozens. Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swoolen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to effect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two Pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case has baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunsford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines, and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case. Respectfully,

W. A. CHAMPLIN,
Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stock from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	112¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881	118½
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	118½
Five-Twenties, 1862	116½
Five-Twenties, 1864	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	117¾
Ten Forties	115¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	115¾
Currency Sixes	117¾
New Five Per Cents	114¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	75¼
Adams Express	90½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	28
American Express	63½
United States Express	55
Pacific Mail	31½
New York Central	101¾
Erie	19¾
Harlem	141
Michigan Central	91½
Michigan Southern	80¼
Union Pacific	100
Illinois Central	98¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¾
Northwestern	86½
Northwestern preferred	91
Rock Island	102
Milwaukee and St. Paul	67½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	79¾
Toledo and Wabash	39½
Fort Wayne	100
Chicago and Alton	101½
Ohio and Mississippi	31
C. C. and I. C.	15

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, January 14, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade for some days past has been moving along slowly, presenting nothing of special importance. The fact is self-evident that dealers are apart in their views; the result was that sales were made on a small scale, merely sufficient to meet the current wants; this fact shows a want of confidence in the present prices being maintained or else buyers are selling to take the chances. The weather has moderated very materially; navigation to all points continues suspended. Flour—have to report a rather dull market with more sellers than buyers; the result was that we have no large sales to record. The market for some days past has favored buyers who seem in no particular hurry to take advantage of the same. Bacon—The demand was fair and sales were regular at the new card rates published a few days since, the stock on the market is not a large one; the receipts, however, are increasing. Butter is dull and stocks are steadily accumulating and holders are becoming anxious to sell out. Apples are in good supply; prices, however, are weak and unsatisfactory; the bottom has evidently been reached. Potatoes are dull but not quoted lower.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	769	Apples, bbls	20
Rye, sks	170	Butter, pkgs	25
Oats, sks	1,219	Hay, bales	157
Barley, sks	1,336	Bacon, pcs	—
Cheese, bxs	12	Bacon, tcs	23
Wheat, sks	1,148	Corn, sks	350

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; the supply was fully up with the demand; prices for some time past has been uniform; the bottom has evidently been reached; we quote prime to choice lots $2 25@2 50 per bbl; common to medium $1 25@1 75 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand; we can report sales to the trade at 50@60c per gallon, as per quality.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The rates current for some time past continue; buyers are not purchasing very extensively; we quote the former $2 12½2 25 per gallon; the latter sold at $1 04@1 06 per gallon.

ALES—As before noted the market was devoid of animation; brewers and others engaged in the trade report a dull market and money difficult to obtain: the card rates are: India ale $11 per barrel; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion; Bass' English ale in good supply at unchanged prices.

ASHES—Notwithstanding the dull times the demand is evidently improving for soda ash with sales as follows: common, 3¼c; refined, 4¼c; potash 8@8¼c; pearls 9c; black lead 4c; fluor spar 1¼c; nitrate soda 3½c per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts for some days past have been steadily increasing; stocks are accumulating and lower prices will be the rule not the exception; we can report sales of choice roll 25@28c per lb; good to fair 15@2?c; common grades are very dull and not quotable.

BEANS—We have to report a dull market, the supply being largely in excess of the demand; holders are more anxious to realize; we hear of sales of good to medium $1 75@1 80 per bushel; prime navies $1?0@2; in a small way the usual advance being charged.

BROOMS—The advance before noted has been fully maintained, the tendency being still upward; we quote No 2 Hurl $2 35; No. 3 do $2 75; No. 4 do $3; No. 5 do $3 25; No 6 do $3 50; No. 3 carpet $4 00; No. 4 do $4 25; No. 5 do $4 50 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—The demand was light owing to the high prices; the stock in the market is held by a limited number of dealers; we quote choice No 1 hurl 11½@13c per lb, green do 10½@11c; good green 10@10¼c; red topped 9½@10c; common 8@8½c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; prices nominal at 3½@3¾c per lb.

CHEESE—The receipts have largely fallen off; the rates, however, are unchanged; we quote in a jobbing way Ohio Goshen 16½@17c; New York do 17@17½c; Ohio Sweitzer 18@18½c per lb.

COKE—The market was decidedly dull; holders are anxious to realize; we quote at $2 25@2 50 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—The demand has fallen off since the holidays; we note small sales at $10, 12@13 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—In moderate demand at $7 50@7 75 per case.

DRESSED HOGS—Are steady but not very active; we note sales at 7½@8c per pound.

EGGS—Are less firm and are held at 26@28c per dozen for fresh ones.

FLOUR—The market was not an active one, but still a fair business was transacted; the jobbing rates are white winter wheat flour $6@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6. Rye flour $5 50@5 75; Graham flour $5 75. Corn meal $3 40@3 75 per barrel.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. Holders were generally firm in their views, whilst buyers were inclined to take hold sparingly. The advance of one cent per lb in roasted coffee has been maintained. The rates for the various kinds are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb

Roastal Coffees—Rio, in papers 28c; Rio in bulk, 27½c; Java 40c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10¾c; Standard B 10¼c; Standard extra C 10¼c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9½c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 8½@9½c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 27@28c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 75c; prime 70c; good 68c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 11½c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 13@13½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, per lb, 8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangcon per lb 7½c.

Starch—Common 5c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat I. O. U. $5 75; Persian $3 75; Colgate's Palm, ¼s and ⅛s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C.C.C. $1 75; X Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 6c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

GRAIN—The grain market was a dull one, prices are very uncertain. There has been a falling off in the receipts, but still the market was not active. The rates are: wheat, choice Kentucky white wheat $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18. Corn—the market was less fancied; we quote; 76@77c per bushel for high mixed; 75c for low mixed; ear scarce and held at an advance; viz: 75@77c. Oats are held tolerably steady at former quotations; prime white 63½@64½c per bushel; mixed 62@63c. Rye—the market was not very active; the current rates are $1 05@1 10 per bushel. Barley—there seems to be no demand; prices are too uncertain to quote; we omit figures.

HAY—The market was not a very active one; the sales were merely for current purposes; we quote: baled $20@23 per ton; wagon lots $24@30 per ton as per quality and condition.

HOMINY—The supply was equal to the demand; we note regular sales at $4 75@5 per barrel.

ONIONS—Are selling at $3@4 per barrel.

POULTRY—The receipts for some time have been light; sales were made at a variety of prices as per quality and condition.

PEANUTS—Are dull and lower with sales of red at 6@6½c; white 8½@9c per pound.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The following are the card rates: Hams, new, 14c; shoulders 9½@10½c; breakfast bacon 14c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $7 per dozen; short rib sides 12c; clear do 12½c; mess pork $21 per barrel. Lard—tierces 14¼@14½c; in half barrels 14¾@15c; buckets 15½c; in 3-lb caddies 17¼c; in 5 lb do 17c; in 3 lb pails 17¾c; in 5 lb do 17½c; in 6 lb do 17c. Ham sausage 10c.

POTATOES—Dealers report a dull market; prices are weak; sales were made by the car load as low as 80@85c.

SEEDS—Quiet and inactive at $3@3 25 for timothy and $6@6 25 for clover; flaxseed $1 85@1 90.

TALLOW—In light supply and prices are still quoted firm: country 7@8c½; city 8½@9c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, January 14 1875.

REMARKS—The market for crude yesterday was firm at the highest quotations of the preceding day; refined was a trifle weaker, the eastern markets being off about ⅛c per gallon.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 15@1 17½; immediate shipment $1 32½@1 35.

Sales as follows are reported from

PARKER'S:

10,500 bbls	United at wells	$1 15
5,500 do	do do	1 16½
5,500 do	do do	1 17
7,500 do	Penn'a do	1 15
7,500 do	Immediate shipment	1 32½

REFINED.

There is a trifle duller feeling in the refined market as buyers are less inclined to operate since the advance in prices; we quote at 10@10¼c for standard white on the cars at works.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 12¼@12¾c for prompt delivery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined is quoted at 12¼@12¾c for spot.

BALTIMORE.

Refined for prompt delivery is quoted 12c.

OIL BARRELS

Are unchanged. We quote at $1 35 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—The Courier says: The market has remained very firm at the following quotations:

Sales as follows are reported from

UPPER ROAD.

2,000 bbls	spot	$1 40
1,000 do	do	1 41¾
1,000 do	do	1 42½

LOWER ROAD.

2,000 do	do	1 25
1,000 do	do	1 27½

RIVER DISTRICT.

10,500 bbls	United at wells	1 15
5,500 do	do do	1 16¼
5,500 do	do do	1 17½
7,500 do	Penn'a do	1 15
7,500 bbls	immediate shipment	1 32½

NEW YORK, January 13.—Closing of the 12th: Petroleum—There is a quiet market, shippers not being inclined to operate at current prices, while refiners are not pressing business and generally the demand was full with unchanged prices; crude in bulk is quoted at 6¾@6½c; refined is held at 12½@12¾c; cases 17¼c for shipment; Philadelphia—market quiet; refined quoted at 12¼@12¾c.

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—Market firm at $1 40.

OIL CITY, January 13.—The market was firm at $1 35.

ROUSEVILLE, January 13.—Market a shade weaker; offering at $1 25; held at $1 27.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 13.—Market quiet and firm at $1 20@1 25.

TIDIOUTE, January 13.—The market was firm; quoted at $1 10 bid at wells.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 13.—United $1 15@1 16¼; Union 1 16¼@1 17½; immediate shipment $1 35; the market is not thoroughly opened; however, holders assume a confident tone.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Market firm; S. W. at 12¼c; crude 6c in bulk; cases 16½c; sales and futures not quoted.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Jan. 14 1875.

CATTLE.

The market was only moderately active; the increase in the offerings were large and tended to depress prices, the decline since our last being ¼@⅜c per lb; shippers contend that they have made no money and that the eastern market yield no margin for profits and as the supply was it excess of the demand they succeeded in purchasing all they wanted at the decline we have named; of course there were some holders that refused to accept the decline, preferring to hold on to their stock and take the chances; taken as a whole the market was not a very satisfactory one; many were of the opinion that it was one of the hardest experienced for a long time; the first shipment of live stock over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Chicago was made a few days since, consisting of 132 head of cattle.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 to 1,600 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 75@7 00
Prime 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers fine and smooth	6 25@6 50
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers fine and smooth	5 75@6 00
Mixed lots	3 75@4 25
Bulls	3 50@4 50

HOGS.

The market was well supplied, the run being the largest we have had for a long time, being fully 200 cars in excess of last week; as might be expected the market was a dull one with a decline in prices of ¼@⅜c per lb; at the same time it must be taken into consideration that prices here are relatively higher than at most any other point in the West.

The following are our quotations:

PRICES.

Philadelphia	$7 40@7 50
Yorkers	6 60@6 80
Baltimore	6 80@7 00

SHEEP.

The supply was ample, being in excess of last week; there was, however, a fair local demand, although at the close the market appeared to weaken. Sales were made at a variety of prices: Indiana, open wool, 100 lbs, at $5 35 per cwt.; Missouri, 122 lbs, $5 75; Ohio 106 lbs, $6 00; Illinois 106 lbs, $6 15; Ohio 94 lbs, $5 75; do 116 lbs $6 25; do 80 lbs, $5 25; do 74 lbs, $5 00; fair Kentucky 110 lbs, $6 25.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1875.

CATTLE.

REMARKS—The supply of cattle on sale was the largest we have had for a long time, exceeding the previous week some 300 head and the week before fully 400 head; the offerings consisted of the various kinds that goes to make up a market; among the cattle on sale were some 25 car loads of Chicago stock, being the largest run from that section for a long time; as usual quite a number of lots were driven in from the adjoining counties; from Ohio some 23 cars were on sale and as might be expected the supply was in excess of the demand, and a number of lots were left over to be driven to the Central Yards; in fact such was the situation that certain lots which arrived were not put on the market at all; butchers are taking hold very sparingly; sales of common were made at a variety of prices; the very best cattle on sale sold at $7@7 25 per cwt; prime $6 50@6 75; medium to good $5 25@6 00; fair $5 00@5 50; common $4 00@4 50; bulls $3 50@4 50 as per quality and condition. The market at the close was dull and in favor of buyers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings were small and fell short of the demand; the result was a slight advance in prices; the sales were made generally in a retail way; the general impression among those who ought to know seems to be that prices have touched their lowest point; we are noted sales at the following

PRICES.

Fancy	$7 25@7 50
Prime to extra	6 50@7 00
Medium to good	5 50@6 00
Common	2 00@2 50

Lambs were in light supply and prices were unchanged.

HOGS.

The receipts ware larger than for some time past; the market was easier and holders to effect sales had to lower their rates from 20 to 25c; we have seldom noted less inclination to operate; we quote as follows in a retail way: Extra $7 75 per cwt gross; other sales were made at $6 75@7 00; the packing season here seems to be over.

FRESH COWS.

Were in fair supply, some 15 or 20 having been on sale, but the market was quiet and prices unchanged. Prime to extra milk cows $55@65; springers $35@45; strippers $20@25; good milkers sell readily at full prices.

VEAL CALVES.

Sales of good veals at 7c, and while there are but few of this kind offering, the supply appears to be equal to the demand; common to good 5½@6½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, 5 P. M., January 13.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾@92⅝; 5-20s, '65, 107⅛; do '67, 107⅛; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103½; New York Central 93; Erie 27¾; preferred, 45.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 3½ per cent.

Tallow 46s 6d@47s.

FRANKFORT, January 13.—5-20s, '62, 98¾.

PARIS, January 13.—Rentes 62 francs 1 centimes.

ANTWERP, January 13.—Petroleum—Refined 25½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 13. — Cotton firm; middling upland 7⅜s; Orleans 7¾; sales of 20,000 bales, including 5,000 bales speculation and export; 9,400 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 69s. Pork 84s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Cotton quiet at 15@15⅜c; net receipts 460 bales; gross 1,600; futures closed steady; January 15 1-32c; February 15 5 32c; March 15½@15 17-32c; April 15⅝@15 29-32c; May 16 1-16c; June 16¼c; July 16⅜c; August 16 15 16c. Flour dull and slightly declined; receipts 9,000 bbls.; superfine western and State $4@4 45; common to good $4 90@4 95; good to choice $4 85@5 50; white wheat extra $5 50@6; extra Ohio $4 90 @6 50; St. Louis $4 85@8 00. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal dull. Wheat dull; receipts 3,000 bushels; No 1 spring 1 16@1 21; No s spring $1 07@1 08; No 2 Chicago $1 09@1 12; No 2 Milwaukee $1 12@1 14; amber $1 26@1 29. Rye quiet at 93@96c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn a shade firmer; receipts 23,000 bushels; old mixed western 94c; store new do 87½c. Oats dull; receipts 49,000 bushels; mixed western 67@68¼c; white 68@70c. Hay unchanged. Hops steady. Coffee dull. Sugar dull at 8@8¼c. Molasses—New Orleans quiet at 60@64¼c. Rice dull. Petroleum quiet; refined 12½c; crude 6¼c. Rosin firm at $2 10@2 15. Turpentine firm at 36½c. Eggs unchanged. Leather firm at 26½@30c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 43@65c. Pork dull; new mess $20 50; old do $20. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats more active; middles firm; western long clear 10¾c; short clear do 11c. Lard firm; prime steam 14½c. Butter firm; western 17@32c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at 97@97½c.

DRY GOODS.

The package trade continues quiet and jobbing branches are dull. Cotton goods in irregular demand. Brown cottons, corset jeans, sateens and cottonades fairly active and steady in price. Bleached shirtings remain quiet. Bates' XX view bleached shirtings advanced to 14c. Prints quiet, but shirtings in good demand. Fancy cassimere and worsted coatings doing fairly and hosiery improving.

WOOL

BOSTON, January 13—All descriptions of domestic wool are steady and firm. Full prices are readily obtained for desirable lots. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are firm, including XXX and No. 1 at 53½@57c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 49@53c; combing and delaine fleeces 55@62½c; pulled wool in fair demand and firmer; superfine and X range 45@52½c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 13.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 spring 88¾c cash; 88½@88¾c seller February; 89½c seller March; No. 3, 83¼c; rejected 76@76½c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 66c cash; 66¼c seller February; 71¾c seller May; rejected 61@61¼c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 52¾c cash; 53c seller February. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 95@96c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 $1 25@1 30; No. 3 $1 10@1 18. Dressed hogs steady; light at $7 50@8 20; heavy $8. Pork dull and declined to $18 55@18 60 cash; $18 67½ seller February; $18 95 seller March. Lard—demand fair and market firm at $13 35 cash; $13 47½ seller February. Bulkmeats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged. Whisky dull at 94c. On call board in the afternoon grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Cotton quiet at 14¼c. Flour, wheat, barley and rye quiet and unchanged. Corn active at 74@72c. Oats—demand fair and market firm at 60@63c. Linseed oil firm at 83c. Eggs firm at 24@25c. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged. Pork quiet at $19. Lard—demand fair and market firm; steam 13½c; kettle 14¼@14½c. Bulkmeats easier at 6½, 6¾, 9½, 9¾@10c. Bacon easier at 8½, 10¾, 10¾, 11¼@11¾c. Greenmeats dull; shoulders 6¾c. Whisky quiet and firm at 93c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, January 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 3 white Wabash $1 08; No 1 amber Michigan $1 11; No 2 red $1 08; rejected 94¾c. Corn dull and but little doing. Oats a shade lower; white 59¼c; Michigan 57¼c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, January 13.—Flour, wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull 53¾c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, January 13.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm; No 1 State 64c; No 2 58c; white 61c. Petroleum strong; standard white car lots 10¼c; Ohio State test 11¼c, small lots 1@2c higher.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Cotton and flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 07@1 07¼. Corn firm at 66@69¼c. Oats are firm at 57@59c. Barley firmer at $1 35@1 40. Rye firm at $1 62½. Whisky firmer at 94c. Pork lower at 18¾c. Dry salt and bacon on a small jobbing trade. Lard dull at $13 30. Hogs steady and in fair demand; shipping lots $5 50@6 25; packing $6 25@7. Cattle quiet and not many desirable lots on the market: good to choice native steers would bring 5½@6¼c; common to fair butchers 2@4¼c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13—Petroleum firm; crude 9c; refined 12¼@12½c. Cloverseed 10c. Flour—business small; extra $4 20@4 65. Wheat dull; red $1 18@1 23; white $1 25@1 36. Corn firmer; yellow 83@83½c; mixed 85½@84c. Oats, white 67c; mixed 65c. Pork $20 50@21. Whisky 98c. Butter quiet; western 32@34c; western firsts 28@30c. Cheese quiet; prime western 14¼@15½c. Eggs—demand fair and market firm; wertern 28@29c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Money loaned at 2½ to 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7. Sterling firm at 486@490. Customs receipts $376,000.

Gold opened at 112¾, advanced to 112¾ and closing at 112½. Carrying rates 1½@4. There were free sales of gold late in the day supposed to be for account of a leading foreign banking firm. This gave rise to the impression that the Bank of England rate would be lower to-mbrrow. Treasury disbursements $